these colonies are furnished in the statement. (Copy placed on the Table of the House).

Adequate Supply of Drinking Water to Serum Town.

*Q.—666. Sri J. P. SARWESH (Serum).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) whether they are aware of the scarcity of drinking water in Serum Town in Gulbarga District ;

(*b*) the persent capacity of the Drinking Water Reservoir at Serum Town ;

(*c*) the reasons for stopping the work of implementation of the Scheme undertaken to improve the capacity of reservoir with a view to meet the pressing needs of the people of the Town ?

A. -Sri T. SUBRAMANYA (Minister for Law, Labour and Local Self-Government).—

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) 7,100 gallons.

(*c*) Contractors who are experienced and competent have not come forward to take up the work.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA (Minister for Revenue).—Sir, I beg to lay on the the Table Order No. RD. 6 (A) SPS. 58, dated 6th April 1960, issued under clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the Mysore Stamp Act, 1957.

Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR (Deputy Minister for Public Works).—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under Section 61 of the Electricity Supply Act, 1948, the Budget Estimates of the Mysore State Electricity Board for the year 1960-61.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1960-61 DEMANDS FOR GRANTS Nos. 40, 2, 32 and 45

(*Debate continued.*)

*Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY (Deputy Minister for Planning and Development).—Sir, at the very outset, I thank the Hon'ble Members for the valuable suggestions made in respect of Community Development, National Extension Service and Local Development Works. Out of the eleven members that participated in the discussions, it is only two members, the Hon'ble Sri Kenchappa and the Hon'ble Sri Putte Gowda, who criticised rather destructively, I think, the programme of Community Development and Local Development Works. They were vague in their allegations and it appeared to me .....

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM (Kolar Gold Fields).—He gave so many facts and figures. But you say they were vague.

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY.—He gave no facts and figures. Sri Kenchappa comes from a place where there is no Community Development Block. His point was that we have not spent sufficient funds in the Community Development programme and that the funds have lapsed. I may bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Member the amounts that have been set apart for the Community Development Progamme and also spent during the last three years. In 1957-58, the amount set apart was Rs. 146.37 lakhs and the amount spent was Rs. 146.3 lakhs. After I took over charge, in 1958-59, the amount set apart was 181 lakhs, and the amount spent was 204.56 lakhs. In 1959-60, Hon'ble Members will remember that only 200 lakhs had been set apart. As this was insufficient, we went in for supplementary grants for fifty lakhs· Now, not only we will be spending 250 lakhs, but we will be going up to 275 lakhs.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—What is the amount spent for development works leaving out the establishment charges ? What percentage ?

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY-—I will come to that. Even the Estimates Committee remarked like this :

> "It is gratifying to note that though there were lapses in the previous years, grants have been fully expended since last year and it is understood that the current year's will be exceeded by an appreciable amount."

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Therefore, there is absolutely no reason for the Hon'ble Member to remark that we have not been in a position to spend the amount at all. Again with regard to L.D. amount, my friend remarked that we have not been in a position to spend the entire amount. I agree that we were not in a position to spend the entire amount set apart during the last year. The amount that has been set apart under the L.D. programme and under our budget was Rs. 21 lakhs and the amount that was made available to us by the Planning Commission was 10·9 lakhs. The Hon'ble Members will remember that the L. D. amount was meant purely for drinking water wells unlike during the previous years. During the previous years the L. D. amounts were spent for drainage works, culverts, wells, school buildings, dispensary buildings, etc. but last year the Central Government and the Planning Commission provided amounts only for drinking water wells. Some of the members remarked that the L. D. programme is different from the rural development programme. Under the rural development programme, the entire amount is spent by the State Government but under the L. D. Programme, the people will have to participate. They will have to come forward with cash contributions and also with shramadan, supply of material, etc. Because this amount was confined mainly to drinking water wells, in some of the places the people did not come forward sufficiently enthusiastically in the non-NES blocks. The Hon'ble Member will kindly remember that the L.D. amount has to be spent in non-NES areas. I am glad that some of the members like Sri Revenasiddappa took very keen interest in this programme as a result of which the amount has been spent satisfactorily in Tiptur Taluk. Because the people did not take interest, the entire amount could not be spent.

†**Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY** (Coondapur).—With regard to L. D. Works, was it not brought to the notice of the Government that there was no engineering staff to prepare the estimates in many cases and Government promised again and again to supply it and at a very late stage it was appointed?

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY.—In accordance with the proposal made by the Hon'ble Member, engineering staff was supplied to Udipi Taluk and the amount has been spent there. I paid a visit to this taluk and reviewed the L. D. Programme. They have constructed a beautiful high school building and we sanctioned Rs. 5,000 for it. It may be true that in some places for want of engineering staff and for want of enthusiasm on the part of legislators and the people there might not have been sufficient progress but all the same I would like to bring to the notice of Hon'ble Members that out of Rs. 21 lakhs that was set apart, we have spent Rs. 15 lakhs and the rest of the amount could not be spent because we had to construct drinking water wells only.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಜಗಜೀವನದಾಸ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ (ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾವರ).—ಆಯಾ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲಾಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಣ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಖರ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಎಂ.ಎಲ್.ಎ. ಗಳಿಗಾದರೂ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಕಾಪಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಾ?

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY.—The budget proposals are there. But wherever M.L.A.s asked for that information we have sent it. For instance, I have sent the information about the amounts set apart for the several districts to Sriyuts Revenasiddappa, Hutcha masthi Gowda and Mudalagiri Gowda.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA (Gubbi).—Why not to others also?

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY.—I sent them to those members who took an interest in them. For other members there are Government administrative reports and budget proposals. We have issued orders to Tahsildars and other officers to supply them. I do not think our officers will refuse to furnish the required information to the M.L.A.s if they take interest.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Sir, the Deputy Minister says that we do not take interest and he says that because some persons ask for some information they take interest. It is not fair on his part to say so.

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY.—In K.G.F. from where my friend Sri Arumugham comes there is no L. D. programme at all. Sri Narayana Gowda is taking very keen interest in this programme and it has been a great success in Bangarpet Taluk. This programme was initiated in 1952 and during the last several years the works have increased as follows:—

Year		*Works*
1953-54	...	608
1954-55	...	1700
1955-56	...	2340
1956-57	...	1350
1957-58	...	1347
1958-59	...	2848

There has been increase in the number of work from year to year and the total amount spent is Rs. 3,11,27,147 during all these years. In the L. D. Programme as distinguished from the Rural Development Programme there is an element of contribution. The contribution was 50% during all these years but last year it was reduced to 25% and the village panchayats were allowed to make contribution to the extent of 50% of 25%. Last year this L. D. Programme was confined only to drinking water wells and some friends asked why no L. D. works have been provided for during this year. The Government of India and the Planning Commission have said that this amount can be utilised for three purposes, *viz.*, roads, school buildings and drinking water wells. Therefore, the State Government did not consider it necessary to set apart any amount separate but if there are any incomplete works taken up last year under the State L. D. Programme, we will make money available for their completion.

The Hon'ble Member Sri Kenchappa said that nothing has been done in his constituency. I may tell the House that 90 works worth Rs. 1,16,436 have been spent on culverts, school builings, dispensary buildings well works, drainage works, etc. Similarly, Sri Putte Gowda also said that nothing has been done in his constitutency under the C. D. Programme. I had visited his Arkalgud Taluk twice. On the first occasion he came and complained to me but on the second occasion he did not come and see me at all. I went to the villages also. I do not know why Members deny what has been done outside on the floor of this House Out of 12 lakhs that has been set apart, as much as 9 lakhs have been spent already. But the reason for not spending the portion of the amount is because there was some dispute about the location of the building. There were three donors and so it took some time in selecting the site.

Sir, under irrigation 234 persons have taken loan. Under Education 15 school buildings have been completed. Under roads 60 culverts have been constructed. 76 miles cutcha roads have been constructed for a period of 5 years. 10 miles of pakka roads have been completed. I am giving these figures with reference to Arakalgud because Sri Putte Gowda said that nothing had been done. He knows what has been done but he does not want to admit it. I want to see that other members are not mislead by his observations and that is why I am giving these figures. Under co-operative programme short-term loan during five year period Rs. 17,64,724 has been distributed among the raiyats.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA (Palaiyam).—You said that 9 lakhs had been spent. I want to know the amount spent towards establishment.

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY.—Sir, my friends are very anxious to know the amount spent towards establishment. It is 3·15 lakhs and this will be 26.14 per cent. The rest of the amount would be 8 lakhs in stage I Blocks. In Stage II Blocks what we have spent for establishment is ·85 lakhs. The budget is there and the Five Year Plan has been accepted by Hon'ble Members. But still they go on saying that we spend on establishment and on other items we are not spending at all. If it is the opinion of the Hon'ble Members that we should have Community Development Programme and Five Year Plan, they may scrap them. They do not do it. But, during question time and during other discussions, they go on heckling the Government that

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we are spending on establishment and establishment alone. My friends are under the impression that Community Development programme is only a programme of constructional activities. It is not so. It is an educational programme; we have to understand that. For instance, we are spending some amounts for primary schools. What is the income that we could derive here? The Block Development Officers and the Extension Officers educate the people. They try to change the outlook of the people. Therefore, to say that we are spending more on establishment than on works is not correct. The programme is to change the outlook of the people and to make them self-reliant. After all, who are the officers who are paid? They are the Village Level Workers and the Lady Social Organiser and the Social Organiser. It is to these officers we pay. The others are there already. The Co-operative Inspector is there; the Agriculture Inspector is there already. The officers that were there on the Taluk level and District level are already there. There is a feeling that the work for the Village Level Worker is too much and that we have to increase the number of Village Level Workers.

1-30 P.M.

Now about the work that the village level workers and the Taluk Block Development Officer do, they are general administrative officers and they co-ordinate the work of the several development departments in the taluk *i.e.*, co-operation, agriculture, engineering, education and village panchayat. Therefore, my friends would not point out who is the extra officer or official here. On the other hand they go on beating about the bush and saying that we are spending too much on establishment and all that. Some of the members namely, Sri Mookappa, Sri Manjappa Ullal and Sri Parameswarappa said that the amounts provided under the block budget under several heads are not sufficient at all; For example the amounts provided are under agriculture and animal husbandry, first stage block Rs. 50 lakhs, under minor irrigation 3.40 lakhs, under education ·60 lakhs, under social education ·70 lakhs, communications ·85 lakhs, rural housing one lakh, I entirely agree. My friends have been saying that much has not been done? and what is it that has been done. I would only request them to go to the villages. I have gone to several villages with the Hon'ble Members. I never saw them saying the development programme is of no use and that nothing has been done. Very good work has been done. An indication of the success of the community development programme is the people's contributions. If I only bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Members the people's contribution or the popular contribution, I am sure they will revise their opinion, if not while speaking at least privately or outside. Out of an amount of Rs. 10.22 crores that has been set apart in the Second Five Year Plan, the Governmental expenditure is Rs. 7,74,14,000 and the people's contribution is Rs. 148 lakhs. The total amount so far spent is Rs. 9.22 crores. If so much amount has been forthcoming from the people to the tune of Rs. 1.48 crores by way of cash contribution, can we say that the programme has not been successful? People have been certainly participating in the programmes. In fact, I may bring to notice that in many places the amount that has been set apart for school buildings, recreation centres, roads, rural health and sanitation, the block grants, are already exhausted. We are not in a position to give matching grants. Sri Bomme Gowda will kindly remember that for about 25 buildings more, they have deposited moneys, but our matching grants are over. Under the school programme in the State, 1000 school buildings are already completely constructed and 1100 more are under several stages of progress. For the construction of these buildings as much as Rs. 6.30 lakhs is being spent. This is a programme of the people and people have been coming forward and constructing

buildings themselves, supplying materials and they have been depositing moneys. Similar is the case under the head 'Recreation Centre' and rural health and sanitation.

With regard to drinking water wells, 6471 drinking water wells have been dug and that too with people's contributions and 11,050 wells have been repaired and renovated. 23,000 rural latrines have been constructed. About health units, every single unit block will have one health unit; every double unit block will have two health units. Now in our State we have already sanctioned 112 health units of which 76 are already functioning. Recently we have sanctioned 37 health units; in all, 149 health units have been sanctioned But it is not entirely out of the State Government money. The Central Government is giving a grant of Rs. 87,000 for each health unit and people are contributing amounts from Rs. 12,000 to 25,000.

Sri U. M. MADAPPA (Chamarajanagar).—Is the Deputy Minister aware of the fact that the L.M.P. dispensaries are being converted into health units and thereby you are saving money. In all the taluk headquarters you are converting the old institutions into health units; what is the money you are spending from the State budget?

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY.—I would like the Hon'ble Member to go round and see things for himself. If the Block Development Committee decide that the existing Dispensary at the taluk should be upgraded, we do so; we carry out the will of the people.

Sri U. M. MADAPPA.—But you have given instructions to the District Health Officers that only L. F. dispensaries should be converted. For example in Chamarajanagar and Gundlupet though the people are against it, you have converted the dispensaries.

Sri H. C LINGA REDDY.—I do not know the position that existed some years ago, but now it is not so. We are purely guided by the opinion of the Block Development Committee. In Belgaum District they have chosen a number of villages; the Block Development Committees have decided about the allocation of health units. In Chintamani a health unit was started at Butlahalli. I would request Hon'ble members not to speak without reference to facts and figures.

With regard to minor irrigation, it is true that the amount provided is not sufficient. For each block only Rs. 3.4 lakhs is provided, but the programme carried out under this item of community development is a very good one. 5323 irrigation wells have been dug in the State bringing 70,000 acres under cultivation Water from irrigation well is a permanent source of water supply and also income. From that we can easily grow foodgrains. 1360 pump sets have been given. Another Rs. 8 lakhs have been spent on pick-ups and anecuts and that brings another 25,000 acres also under cultivation. Another Rs. 50 lakhs have been spent for restoration of tanks and minor irrigation and that brings 19,000 acres under the plough. As regards the agency for doing these works, if the amount involved is below Rs. 2,500 the block agency itself does it with the help of the Sub-Engineer, but if it exceeds Rs 2,500 the Assistant Engineer comes into the picture and the Public Works Department is called upon to do the work. It is true that the P.W.D. is not in a position to utilise our amounts in a few places, but we have been requesting the Engineering Department to give us efficient and competent engineers. Of late, they have been doing that.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—The P.W.D. are not able to cope up with their own works and so how can they undertake the N.E.S. works also?

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY.—That has come to our notice and that is why I have been instructing wherever I go round that the entire amount may be allotted for sinking of irrigation wells and issue of land improvement loan and that is being done because ths P.W.D. have got their own programme of irrigation wells.

With regard to amenities, the C.D. programme is a great success. Even the Programme Evaluation Organisation also has said so. Therefore, it is no

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use decrying a movement that is shaping well in the country. It is only those who are not interested in the welfare of the villages that criticise the C.D. Programme.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—If only the officers also take the same interest as the Deputy Minister does, the whole programme will naturally be a success.

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY.— I thank the Hon'ble for his compliment, but I would like to say that our officers also are taking good interest. It is no use condemning them outright. They are also the citizens of our country and many of them are doing very well. Even amongst us there are many members who are competent and many members who are not competent. In the same manner among the officers also there are many who are competent and some who are not competent, but a majority of the officers are competent.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.-Our friend Sri Mallaradhya was in Government service. You ask his opinion about the community development programme and we will agree with him.

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY.—I know Sri Mallaradhya was a very competent officer, but he never expressed a critical or destructive opinion like Sri Arumugham.

Sri M. MALLIKARJUNASWAMY (Malavalli).—The officers are citizens of our country, but they are lacking in missionary spirit and patriotism.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA (Nanjangud).—My complaint is that Nanjangud has not got an NES Block.

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY.—I may inform him that even in places where there is no NES, there is the L.D. Programme and the amounts that are provided under L.D. Programme are not fully spent in the areas where there is no NES. One of the tests for allotting an NES Block to an area will be the test of self-help and self-reliance. In that respect some of the taluks where there is no NES are failing. Nanjungud is entitled to 3 Blocks. I had been to that taluka once or twice. In some of the villages very good work has been done. In due course Nanjungud also will get a Community Development Block.

Coming back to our officers, we have very competent and good officerse Some of the Deputy Commissioners are taking very keen interest. Our Development Commissioners and Divisional Commissioners also are taking very good interest. The B.D.Os. who are Assistant Commissioners also are taking very good interest. With regard to village level workers it may be that about 5 to 15 per cent, may not be good, but on that score it is no good condemning all village level workers. I may bring to the notice of Hon'ble members that our State has won the first prize in India. Our village level worker Karjigi at Avalgiri in Davengere taluka of Chitaldrug district was awarded the first prize by the Government of India. When ou State secures the first place in the whole of India and our village level worker gets the first prize, I do not know how some members here condemn the community development programme.

Sri M. MALLIKARJUNASWAMY.—That should not be taken as the barometer for evaluation of the progress especially in the field of community development.

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY.—I had been to the taluk of Sri Mallikarjunaswamy 3 or 4 times. He was present only once, but he did not think of coming to the villages there. Very good work has been done in Malavalli Block.

Sri M. MALLIKARJUNASWAMY.—That is on account of the exuberance and enthusiasm of a young man.

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY.—There is no denying the fact that our amenities programme is a great success. We have to urge the Central Government to give us more money for the development items. Only Rs. 10.224 lakhs has been set apart in the second plan. In the third plan we have urged that the provision should be more. We have thought of allocating Rs. 90 crores in the third plan. The centre had allocated Rs. 200 crores in the second plan. In the third plan they are contemplating to increase it

to Rs. 400 crores. But even these amounts are not sufficient considering the needs of the villages and the works that have to be done because our country is a country of villages and we live mainly on agriculture. Therefore, unless we are in a position to satisfy the needs of the villagers, we will not have done enough justice to the people. Out of 6 lakhs in India we have got 25,000 in Mysore State. Therefore, instead of poo-poohing and criticising the work which is being done, I would request Hon'ble Members to request the State Government and the Central Government to pay more and more moneys for the development of villages.

Many Hon'ble Members seem to be under the impression that the C.D. programme is after all an amenities programme only. It is not so. It is a people's programme and there is a shift in the emphasis for the last three years from the amenities programme to agriculture and co-operative programme also. What has been done under the agriculture and under the co-operation and under the other spheres of activity, if only my friends were to pay their attention, I am sure they will revise their opinion about the C.D. programme.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—In the Kollegal taluk, we have started co-operative societies. The C.D. has taken as if they have started and they have reported the matter in that way.

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY.—It is a question of rivalry, It does not matter who starts. We have no quarrel with you. Co-operative societies were needed and they have been started. Under Agriculture Sir, I would quote these figures for the information of the Hon'ble Members :

	Lakhs.
Chemical fertilisers distributed	5
Improved seeds distributed	83
Improved implements distributed.	91,140
Agricultural demonstrations held.	30
Compost pits dug ...	21
Improved animals supplied ...	2,799
Improved birds supplied ...	93,000
Animals castrated ...	55
Rural latrines constructed	24,000
Drains constructed ...	5

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Have you taken these figures from the Animal Husbandry Department, I am asking.

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY.—My friend again has to read the literature on C.D. and has to revise his opinion. Community Development is the method and N.E.S. is the agency. N.E.S. is the machinery of the Department at the block at the village level.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—I am going to Malur to find out what is happening there.

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY.—

Drinking water wells	6451
Under social education :	
Adult literacy centres	6679
Adults made literate	16
Reading rooms started	3339
Youth clubs started	6284

Leaders trained—we have now Grama Sahayaks training camp and 54,195 village leaders have been trained. These people are given training in animal husbandry, agriculture village panchayet and minor irrigation and all that.

Mahila Samithis	1405
Communication roads :	
Katcha roads	9792
Katcha roads made good	1749
Culverts constructed	3854

Under these several heads, much work has been done, Sir.

Japanese Method of paddy cultivation-if only our friends were to make a comparative study of figures, during 1956-57, there was an acreage of about 2 lakhs and odd under paddy cultivation. In 1958, it was 2,71,404; in 1959, it was 4,21,932 in 1960 it rose up to 4,84,455. Therefore during the last two years, Hon'ble Members will see that there is appreciable increase in the Japanese method of paddy cultivation, and for each acre, there will be an increase of 4 to 5 pallas.

Another thing that I have to bring to the notice of Hon'ble Members' notice is the selection of the best village Avalagere, and Mr. Karjigi from

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Davanagere Block. The State has got under the agricultural programme from the C.D. block, prizes and awards from the Government of India amounting to 1,13,000, the State gets Rs. 50,000, 8 districts at the rate of Rs. 10,000. Dharwar, North Kanara, Chitaldrug, Bellary, Hassan, Mysore are the Districts. It must be remembered Sir, that Bellary District stands highest in the State in the matter of production and it gets the RAJYAKALASA. If in spite of all this, my friends were to argue that the C.D. machinery is not working well and that they did not do anything at all, I can only request them to go to these places and find out facts for themselves and verify for themselves.

Sri M. MALLIKARJUNASWAMY.—Are these figures collected by the Block Development officials or are they collected by the Shanubhogues and Patels of the villages who are cooking figures even after 12 years of Independence?

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY.—My friend has to remember that the patels and shanubhogues have no place in the block at all. It is the village level worker under the guidance of the B.D O. and the extension officers that prepare the survey in the villages.

An HON'BLE MEMBER.-The Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture also claims these rewards for his best efforts. You also claim these rewards. May I know who is the best, Sir?

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY.—There is no separatism or division between the community development Ministry and the Agriculture Ministry. The Block agency is one and the same. Where the agency works, all the Development departments, co-operation, agriculture, etc., have to work. Therefore, you cannot seek to divide us.

Now in a few words, I would reply to the points raised by Hon'ble Members in the course of their observations, Sir. I have already replied to the points raised by Sri Kenchappa and Sri Putte Gowda. My friend Sri Ghorpade was saying that no survey was made. It is not true. Now we have had the first stage and the second stage in the C.D. programme. For the last two years, prior to that, there was the NES stage and C.D. stage and the intensive stage. Now after the introduction of the pre-extension stage, after one full year, facts and figures of population in the village, occupational patterns, functional groups in the village, drinking water-wells, whether there is power supply, how many people are literate, all these statistics are collected. There are pro-formas filled in and they are having them in the Block offices. I wish the Hon'ble Member Sri Ghorpade makes enquiries of them in the Block offices.

With regard to the drinking water wells, he has himself prepared very nice survey of some firka in Sandur and Kudligi taluks and we have also these vital statistics. My trouble is, we are not having sufficient funds to meet the needs of the villagers. Therefore, we have to think of providing more and more funds. People are coming forward with sufficient enthusiasm for the supply of drinking water wells and all these things.

He was also saying that the Community Development programme has to have the shape of a movement and it would happen only after the panchayet-raj commences.

2 P.M.

It can happen only after the Panchayat Raj commences. In fact I may inform the Hon'ble Members that wherever panchayats are working well, our programme is a great success and wherever there are good constructive workers, our programme has been a great success. In fact, last year, we decided that our works programmes, namely communication, rural health, sanitation, education and all that will have to be routed through the Panchayats. We have already taken that decision and other items of programme under animal husbandry, agriculture and irrigation, they have to be channelled through co-operatives. But now, village panchayats elections are taking place and Taluk Development Boards and District Development Councils are also coming, the reorganisation of the

village institutions opens a new chapter as it were in the history of community programme. These triple institutions, the school, panchayat and the society along with associate organisations in the villages, I am sure, will prepare plan for the village; the village panchayat will prepare a plan of amenities tor the village; the village co-operatives will prepare economic plan for production for the family and the school will prepare a plan for the cultural development of the village. If all the institutions and the poople in the village were to take a more active part with the help of the legislators, I am sure, the community development programme will be more successful than now. There is a training programme, as I have said; the Grama Sahayaks and village leaders are all trained; for the training of block development committee members, we have opened four centres; the Bharat Sevak Samaj, the State Adult Council, Bharat Seva Dal and Karnatak Education Society. They are running training centres. The Community Development Ministry is spending quite a sizable amount for the training of Block Development Committee Members. We have trained so far about 500 and after the Taluk Development Boards, come into operation the Taluk Development Board Members will have the opportunity of being trained under the Community Development programmes. Again, we are thinking of giving training to panchayat extension officers whom we are going to appoint very shortly all the State over. The Government will be passing orders very shortly and there will be panchayat extension officers in each Block and we intend training them also. Each Panchayat is going to have a Secretary cum accountant. We are arranging training for him also; for village panchayat members and co-operative society directors, we are arranging trainiug very shortly because we want to involve all the people in these programmes. There is a programme of community development orientation at Mussoorie to which we have been deputing members from this Hon'ble House and also from the Opposition Sri Ramappa is going and last time Smt. Nagarathnamma had gone. Sri Aramugam and Sri Narasimhan will have their chances. Therefore, there will be opportunity for training them. I may bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Members that they will have received my letter by now that we are going to have a study camp for legislators in the Nandi Hills from 26th June for a week up to 1st July 1960 where we will be discussing important programmes and problems of community development and where we will be exchanging views. Therefore, I request them to go there and help exchanging views and try to improve the community development programme. Community Development programme is not a static programme. It is a growing programme; after it had begun 7 or 8 years back, it had undergone several changes and what ever defects there are, we will certainly remove them and accept useful suggestions. Sri Ghorpade was suggesting that it should take the shape of a movement. In fact it has already taken that shape. There are a number of villages in a number of blocks. I can give the names of 10 villages in each block where community development programme has worked well. Where it has worked well, there is a feeling of awakening among the people. There is an urge among the people to live better and to earn more. There is that urge among them. I will quote a few villages. They are Dibbanahalli of Harihar Taluk, Gopalapura of Gubbi Taluk, and there are a number of villages where there is a new order in life and people are bubbling and pulsating with life. There is no doubt about that. Therefore, attempt is made at improving the conditions of the people and people are certainly awakened in the Community development areas. Sri Parameswarappa has made very useful suggestions. He said that the amounts were not sufficient and he suggested that there should be a common agency for some of the programmes, under co-operation etc. But at the block level, as I said already, we have the co-ordination of all development departments. Sri

(SRI H. C. LINGA REDDY)

Manjappa Ullal was saying that very good work is done in backward areas but in places where Harijans are residing much has not been done and we have to pay more attention to those places. But drinking water wells are common to all; where Harijans are not prepared to take water from common wells, wells will be given separately and Harijan contribution in such cases is only 5 per cent; it is negligible. Where a school is given or a recreation centre is given, or drainage and road is made, where the society work is carried on, there is no difference between a Harijan and Savarna Hindu with regard to the facilities made available under the community development programme. So, also under industrial programme, chammaras and kammaras are being helped.

Sri M. MALLIKARJUNASWAMY.—May I know the percentage of money that is spent especially towards Harijans ?

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY.—We have not made any separate calculations with regard to the amount that is spent for Harijans. We do not make calculations communitywise.

Sri M. MALLIKARJUNASWAMY.—Where do you take 5 per cent contribution ?

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY.—Where they are not prepared to take water from common wells, or where they themselves do not take or where they are not allowed to take water by others, we give them separate wells and the contribution is only 5 per cent. That is negligible.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Which is the agency that meets 20 per cent ?

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY.—That is met out of Harijan Amelioration Fund.

With regard to allotment of Blocks, some Hon'ble members said that we are giving them only to place from which Congress members hail. It is not so. In fact there are a number of Blocks from which members from P.S.P., Opposition and Independents hail. There are as many as 19 Blocks in the areas from where Independent Members hail and there are 12 Blocks from where P.S.P. members hail. The total number of Blocks allotted to our State is 268 and we have already given 163 Blocks and we are about to give 12 more Blocks. Out of 170 taluks we have already covered 120 taluks. So, it is not true to say that Blocks have been given only to places from where Congress members hail. It was our intention to cover the entire State by C.D. blocks by 1961. But the Balwatrai Committee suggested that there should not be any haste and therefore by 1963 we will cover the whole State. There are only 50 more and we are about to give 12 more blocks. Within the next two or three years the entire State will be covered by these Blocks. With regard to the area coverage out of 75,000 square miles we have covered 50,581 square miles, out of a population of 194 lakhs we have covered 119 lakhs. The percentage of the area covered is 68 and population is 76 per cent. Out of 25,000 villages we have covered 19,000 villages. Therefore, we are giving these Blocks, having no other consideration in view. In fact within the last two years wherever from the point of view of district or population, the area is not covered by these C.D. blocks we have gone on giving these Blocks We have made very equitable distribution. In a district if one taluk is not given and in another district three or four taluks are not given, we have shown preference to the latter. Therefore within the next two or three years we will be able to give to all Taluks whether the members ask for them or not. Generally, the members demand for these C. D. Blocks and when once they get it, they begin to criticise. That is the attitude we are finding. The very fact that there is demand for these blocks shows that this is a very succesful programme.

With these few words I thank the Honb'le members once more for their suggestions and I request them for their full co-operation.

†**Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA** (Minister for Revenue).—Mr. Speaker, I would like to be brief. Very few comments have been made pertaining to my department. Some members were

pleased to say that the efficiency of the Revenue Department has gone down. I do not want to boast of my performance during the last few years. Peristent efforts are being made to improve the efficiency and to minimise the delay and red tapism which still persist in the department. I do not claim that everything is perfect in the department but I can claim credit for some improvement. I am not fully satisfied with the improvement so far achieved. The Hon'ble members must appreciate the difficulties of the Government. We are in a democratic set up and we are governed by certain rules. Some rules are rather bad and antiquated. As I said other day, we are taking steps to revise old rules. That apart, the work has also increased. Formerly the Revenue Officers were mainly required to maintain law and order and collect taxes. After the advent of freedom, they have been called upon to take up many responsibilities and take part in the welfare activities.

Some Hon'ble members said that the disposal of petitions in the taluk offices is unsatisfactory. It is true. I may admit that in some taluk offices, there is delay in the disposal of papers. I must also admit that the supervision is not perfect, because of the fact that officers who are required to inspect and supervise and guide the tahsildars and other subordinate officials have not got much experience in the department. With all these difficulties, we are doing our best to tone up the revenue administration.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

There is one more difficulty, *i.e.*, the difficulty pertaining to recruitment. One and a half years ago, we thought of recruiting about 75 probationary tahsildars. There is a Writ petition in the High Court and therefore the Law Department advised us to wait for some time. That Writ petition has not been disposed of. We cannot recruit persons as we desire. We have to request the Public Service Commission. The Public Service Commission has to call for applications and then select persons. Honourable members know that recently there is a High Court decision with regard to the Communal G. O. That G.O. has been quashed and a new G. O. has been passed.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—And there will be another crop of petitions.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—It has to be seen.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—They are going; take it from me.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—Anyhow we cannot keep quiet. We have to recruit people. We have to fill up the vacancies. Some Members in the House objected to our attempt to recruit probationary tahsildars on the plea that chances of promotion to the subordinates will be blocked. That is not the way. Our ideas of administration has changed. Mr. Chinnaswamy pointed out that it is not correct to appoint SSLC men as Tahsildars. It is not mere academic distinction which counts in administration. Some other qualifications are also needed. An unbiassed and impartial outlook.

Sri M. MALLIKARJUNASWAMY.—Will the Hon'ble Revenue Minister make it a point to see that youngsters without any experience who may have passed the IAS and put in only four or five years of service are also not posted? Deputy Commissioners are the pivots of the administration around whom the district revolves.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—I will come to that point. I caught his point. What is needed for an administrator is not only academic distinction or educational qualification, but also some other qualification, namely experience.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Due to the interruption of my friend Sri Mallikarjunaswamy, you did not make clear whether SSLC passed candidates would be promoted or given a chance of tahsildars or not.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—I was about to come to that point. I was telling the Honourable House...

(Interruption).

I am not prepared to yield and heckled like this. An impartial outlook, a sym athetic attitude towards

(SRI KADIDAL MANJAPPA)

the poor and down-trodden, resourcefulness are some of the qualities needed in addition to academic distinctions that make up a good administrator. In the old Mysore area only graduates were either recruited or promoted as tahsildars. But in other regions, even non-graduates were being appointed as tahsildars. Therefore, with a view to afford some scope to officials belonging to other regions, in the cadre of recruitment rules, provition has been made to prmote non-graduates to the cadre of tahsildars. But in the case of direct recruitment, the qualification prescribed is a Degree.

Sri Kenchappa, who is not here, referred to the Famine Relief works in Chitaldrug District. He was pleased to say that the amount provided in the Budget in the case of Belgaum Division has not been fully utilised. He has not had the patience perhaps to look into the figures mentioned in the Budget. In the case of Belgaum division, the original allotment was Rs. 12,37,000. As against this, the expenditure incurred is Rs. 30,46,000. My friend Mr. Siddhanti was a bit furious unusually today. We have spent in Belguam Division for Famine Relief Works Rs. 30,46,000. This is exclusive of the amount spent by the P.W.D. out of their normal grants. Thirty lakhs and odd is not a small sum.

Some Hon'ble Member suggested, parhaps Mr. Narasimhe Gowda, that the amount provided in the Budget for Famine Relief should be equally distributed among all the districts. It is a strange suggestion. Famine Relief Grants are intended to be spent in areas where there are distress conditions and not in all the districts.

Sri N. G. NARASIMHE GOWDA.— Scarcity areas. Not in all districts.

(*Interruption*).

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—It is not the idea of Government to distribute famine relief fund all over the State. Sir, Sri Kenchappa further went on to say that adequate amounts have not been allotted to Chitaldrug. A sum of Rs. 25,000 had been allotted to Chitaldrug last year, but only a few thousands of rupees have been spent because of the fact there was no adequate response from the people in the affected areas.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

It was pointed out by some Hon'ble Members that no definite principle is being followed in the levy of land revenue. Sir, when five different regions have come together to form a new State, it is not possible to adopt a uniform principle unless resettlement work is completed. In the old Mysore area, all the taluks are overdue for resettlement. Resettlement work has been taken up and the work is in progress in about 82 taluks.

2-30 P.M.

In Hyderabad Area, Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur Districts resettlement has been taken up. In Coorg, resettlement was taken up but as the work was not satisfactory, the work had to be done afresh. In Madras Area it will become due in 1964-65 but in Kollegal Taluk resettlement is overdue and it will be taken up shortly. In Bombay Karnatak Area, the work is in progress. The Bill is under preparation incorporating the principles of resettlement. The principles vary from region to region at present. Therefore, we want to have a common law incorporating uniform principles for resettlement.

It was said by some Hon'ble Members that land reforms are not enacted. No doubt, I have already admitted on many occasions that there has been some delay in enacting land reforms but the Hon'ble Members cannot blame the Government in this behalf. The Bill has been introduced and it is being considered by the Joint Select Committee. Some of the members who found fault with Government for the delay are members of the Joint Select Committee. I hope the report of the Joint Select Committee will be presented to this House during the next session. I am not the sole authority to decide the question involved in it. The Hon'ble Members know that with regard to details there is a lot of difference of opinion not only on this

side but also on that side. On some of these questions it is quite easy to make statements and speak openly but we know what kind of differences exists on both sides.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Have not other States in India given the quietus by passing it into law? Why Mysore alone should delay in this matter? Say you will not pass it or pass it.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—I am very anxious that this question should be solved early.

The Hon'ble Member Sri Koujalgi was pleased to say that there is delay in the payment of compensation to watandars and that there were no printed bonds. I may inform him that bonds have been supplied and every effort will be made to settle the compensation due to the ex-watandars. He was also pleased to say that in the case of Talatis who are guilty of misappropriation it is much better that departmental action is taken rathen than prosecute them in criminal courts. That is a suggestion to be taken into account.

With regard to acquisition proceedings, it was pointed out by some Hon'ble Members that there is undue delay in the disposal of these proceedings. We are governed by the law on the subject and also by the rules. When we acquire properties belonging to individials, we cannot arbitrarily take possession of the properties and settle the compensation. Firstly, the concerned department has to select the land. In some cases, the Health Department has to concur in the selection of land. Secondly, objections will have to be heard in many places and particularly where there are factions, frivolous objections are being raised and on account of them and on account of the obstructive tactics adopted by certain individuals in the locality, these proceedings are delayed.

Sri U.M. MADAPPA.—In some cases when the land was handed over to the village panchayat or to the concerned department, some Ministers have intervened and issued stay orders and they have refused to vacate them in spite of repeated requests from the institutions.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—There may be a few cases in which the Ministers might have issued stay orders because of certain complaints received by them.

Sri U. M. MADAPPA.—For instance, in Karahoti, in T. Narasipur Taluk in 1955 the land was handed over and demarcation was over and you issued a stay order. On what authority you have done that ? Such cases are pending since 1955 in the Secretariat.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ (ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ).—ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಿಜನರಿಗೂ ನವರ್ಣೀಯರಿಗೂ ಅಕ್ಯುಪಿಷ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ರಿಕಾರ್ಡಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆಗ ಒಬ್ಬರ ಜಮೀನು ವಜಾಮಾಡಿ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಇದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ನೋಟಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಎಗ್ಜಿಕ್ಯೂಟ್ ಮಾದದೇ ಹೋದುದರಿಂದ ಸ್ವೇ ಆರ್ಡರು ಕೊಟ್ಟರು.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—That is a matter to be looked into. In some cases the Government are within their powers when they have issued stay orders. It all depends upon the circumstances of each case. Formerly the concerned departments were handling these acquisition cases. Some months ago the Government took a decision that all these cases should be dealt with by the Revenue Department and accordingly all the records have been transferred to the Revenue Department. Even then when there is some issue pertaining to other departments, the Revenue Department has to consult them. At present there are about 4,000 cases pending at the Secretariat level and we have appointed a special staff. They are engaged in the disposal of these cases at the rate of 25 to 30 per day and I hope within the next three or four months we will be able to clear a major portion of the arrears. There are many cases in which properties were taken possession of either by the Local Board or by some other authority without initiating acquisition proceedings. In a case in Gulbarga division it was brought to my notice that the District Local Board took some property some twenty years ago and the concerned people are claiming compensation now. We have no records with us. We do not know when it was acquired and for what

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purpose. In some cases in the beginning the parties voluntarily relinquish their land with a view to help the villagers and later on they change there mind and claim compensation. The Hon'ble meber Sri N. G. Narasimhe Gowda and a few others were pleased to say that the Government have neglected famine stricken areas. It is far from truth. Apart from major irrigation works that were taken up and being implemented, the Government have taken up a number of smae irrigation works which are under progress and the Government is keen that scarcity areas should not suffer on any account. No doubt there was a demand that a sort of an Advisory Board at the State level should be set up. Unless the Board is autonomous, given sufficient funds and financial powers, no useful purpose will be served by setting up a Board of an Advisory character. The Government thought over the problem and they have appointed Advisory Committees at the Taluk and District levels in areas where there is distress.

Sri P. G. SIDDANTHI.—Are the recommendations of the Taluk Boards carried out ? They are not even cared for.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—My friend is not in his usual mood. Their advice will be listened to by the concerned authorities. I do not want to repeat once again what has been done with regard to famine relief. We have spent lakhs of rupees for giving relief to the people in the distress areas. One Hon'ble Member was pleased to say that circulars were being sent to the effect that Shanbhogues should be appointed temporarily as Village Panchayat Secretaries It is not correct. Draft Rules have been prepared for recruiting Village Accountant-cum-Village Panchayat Secretaries. They have been sent to the Public Service Commission for their opinion. Therefore, we have not taken any decision as yet. At present the idea is wherever there are qualified candidates available either among Shanbhogues or Patels or Village Servants, we may relax the qualification and age limit provided they are literates. So, let there be no misunderstanding that there is any circular to the effect that shanbhogues should be appointed as Secretaries of Village Panchayats.

Sri A.R. KARISIDDAPPA (Arasikere).–Will these Shanbhogues be appointed by the Government or by the Secretaries of the Village Panchayats.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.–The rules are under scrutiny. So I cannot say, definitely what procedure we are finally going to adopt. We will take into account what all has been said by members on the floor of this House.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—You have been pleased to say that draft rules have been sent to the Public Service Commission, Would it be placed on the Table of this House ?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—There is no obligation on the part of the Government to place the rules on the Table of the House. But we are prepared to take the House into confidence and give you the main features of the rules. They provide for recruitment and for reservation in the case of Backward classes and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Village Officers who are already in service provided they have the requisite qualification. In the case of Village Officers provision has been made to relax the rules with regard to age limit and qualifications. Both the Patels and Shanbhogues can be appointed provided they have the qualifications. These are the main features of the rules.

Even thoties and talaries will be appointed provided they have got the qualifications. Even in the case of thoties and talaries, qualifications my be relaxed. We will take into account the feelings of the Hon'ble Members. It was pointed out that the Government was not diligent in taking steps to abolish the hereditary offices. Hon'ble Members are aware that a Bill has been introduced it this House ; it is not discussed, but it will be taken up during the next session. It takes some time because there are some controversial points with regard to compensation and other points. Sri Putte Gowda and a few other members found fault

with the Government for transferring mutation Registers to the Shanbhogs. They were also pleased to say that there is a huge pendency of mutation and phode cases. I must admit that there are thousands of mutation and phode cases pending all over the State. Sir, this is a legacy of more than two decades; perhaps my friend Sri Mallaradhya is also partly responsible in addition to me. The main reason for pendency of mutation case is paucity of surveyors. We have been training surveyors every year. In spite of the new surveyors we have been recruiting, it has not been possible to cope with the work; on the one side resettlement work is going on; on the other, cadasral survery work is going on; further normal survey work is also going on. We thought that Shanbhog would be in a position to decide these mutation cases early after hearing the parties on the spot in cases where there were no disputes. In Bombay region, the practice was to allow the shanbhog or Village Accountant to hear cases and decide on the basis of facts. We have adopted Bombay practice and issued circulars to Tahasildars asking them to transfer those registers to the village accountant or shanbhog with a direction that he should decide cases where there was no dispute, but in cases where there is a dispute, the Tahsildar is required to personally decide. I know as a result of this decision and as a result of transfer of these registers to the village Accountant, the people are experiencing some difficulty; firstly, there is an apprehension in the minds of the people that village accountants or shanbhogs may not be just and they may be influenced.

Sri ALUR HANUMANTHAPPA (Nelamangala).—Where is the difficulty in taking more hands for survey classes and also appointing special Tahsildars to see that these mutation cases are disposed of within a short time. It is a hindrance to the raiyat to draw loan from Government or Banks.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—It is a matter for consideration. In the light of the experience during the last few months, we are thinking of reviewing the whole question. I have convened a meeting to be held on the 19th of this month. We are going to examine all the aspects of the problem and take a decision. One other difficulty experienced by the raiyats is that they are not getting quickly extracts from the Record of Rights Registers for their purposes. This also will be looked into.

Sri G. B. SHANKAR RAO (Hirekerur).—In all the five integrated areas, I think there are different rules for levying survey fees. I think it is higher in Bombay Karnatak area. If uniform rule is made, it may yield greater amount to te revenues of the State.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—There is need for enacting uniform rules pertaining to all the subjects. We thought of enacting uniform land revenue code. But there are certain difficulties. Unless Land Reforms Bill becomes law, it may not be possible or proper to enact a new land revenue code. With regard to certain other matters, we have enacted uniform rules, particularly with regard to conversion of lands; with regard to grant of lands, draft rules are placed on the table of the House. One Hon'ble Member pointed out that there is delay in the disposal of tenancy cases. In some areas, we have appointed special Tahsildars for the disposal of tenancy cases. In order to afford sufficient time for Tahsildars, we have reduced the number of touring days. Formerly, Tahsildars were required to tour 20 days. Now we have reduced it to 15 days. So, there is sufficient time for Tahsildars to see to the tenancy cases.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ (ಶ್ರವಣ ಬೆಳಗೊಳ).—ಚೆನೆನ್ನಿ ಕೇಸುಗಳು ರೆವಿನ್ಯು ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನವರ ಮುಂದೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅಷ್ಟಾಗಿ ಲೀಗರ್ ಪಾಯಿಂಟುಗಳು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಕೇಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುನ್ಸೀಫ್ ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಡಿಸಿದರೆ real justice ದೊರಕುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೇನು ?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—We thought of giving the original jurisdiction to the Assistant Commissioners once. But it could not go through. Now, in the LandReforms Bill, provision has been made to make the Assistant

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Commissioner the original authority for trying tenancy cases. A suggestion is being made namely that Munsiffs should be given jurisdiction to dispose of tenancy cases. In no State in India Judicial officers have been entrusted with the task of disposing of tenancy cases. The idea is that Revenue Officers knowing the conditions in the rural areas will be in a much better position to dispose of these cases than the Judicial officers. In many cases, they will be in a position to bring about a settlement between warring parties.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನಸ್ವಾಮಿ.–15-12 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸ್ಟಾಫ್ ಇತ್ತೋ ಈಗಲೂ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಇದೆಯಲ್ಲ? ಅದನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ, ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—Wherever there is need, we are going to appoint special staff. Sri Mallikarjunaswamy objected to the practice of appointing young IAS Officers as Deputy Commissioners. Sir, it was made clear by the Chief Minister the other day that there are only two persons who can be said to be juniors. All the other Deputy Commissioners are fairly senior officers.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಜಯ್ಯ.—ಸೀನಿಯರ್ Non-I.A.S. officerಗಳನ್ನು ನಫರ್ ಆಗುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿಬಿಟ್ಟು, ಜೂನಿಯರ್ ಆಫೀಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮಿಷನರಾಗಿ ಏಕೆ ಹಾಕುತ್ತೀರ ?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—That objection is not correct.

Sri M. MALLIKARJUNASWAMY.—Officers with ordinary calibre will do in a country consisting of 78 per cent of villagers.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—I could not follow the Hon'ble Member. In a few cases IAS officers are holding non-IAS posts ; due to administrative convenience, they have been placed in charge of non-IAS posts.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir, he has not mentioned about the abolition of the posts of Divisional Commissioners and Sub-Division Officers, and the bifurcation of districts. Why not give him more time, Sir ?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—I will take five minutes, Sir, A suggestion was made that the posts of Sub-Division Officers and Divisional Commissioners should be done away with. This matter is not a new matter coming up before this House. We thought over the matter very seriously last year. The question of abolishing the posts of Divisional Commissioners is not very easy. If in the place of Divisional Commissioners, Revenue Commissioners, or Excise Commissioners or LSG Commissioners are appointed, people from far away places like Gulbarga, Bidar or Belgaum will have to come to Bangalore to seek redress.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir, this is a very contradictory statement. The Hon'ble Chief Minister on the general discussion of the Budget said that they were contemplating to have two Divisional Commissioners only for the entire State.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—I do not know why my friend should intervene. Anyhow, the matter is under examination before the Government.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—You are a very wise lawyer, Sir,

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—Thank you.

With regard to the suggestion of taluks and districts to be re-organised, this suggestion is not only a political problem, but is also connected with administrative and other problems. It is not easy to reduce the number of districts. I know that the very same Hon'ble Members who have suggested that the number of districts should be reduced will say that they must have the district headquarters in the same place and that they must have the taluk and it should not be abolished. We thought over the matter. At one stage we had an idea of appointing a Commission to go into the question and then come to a decision, and that decision should be accepted in toto without any modification. Even today if the Hon'ble Members assure Government that they would not raise any objection, we will appoint a commission. I know there is some difficulty and that is before the census operations are completed, the Government of India may not agree to the

re-organisation of taluks and districts at present. In spite of that if the Hon'ble Members agree that they would abide by the decision of the Commission or Committee, Government may set up one. And Government will not come in the way.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Is it wise to have taluks like Gudibanda with only a population of 20,000 ?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPA.—I know there are disparities both with regard to size and population. But the facts are there. However, it is a matter to be considered by Government.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—I want to know whether they are going to have any re-organisation of taluks.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—Re-organisation is necessary. But when and how it should be done is a matter to be considered by the Hon'ble Members and the Government. With these few remarks, I conclude. I may assure the Hon'ble Members that some of their suggestions will be considered by Government in due course.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the List of Demands circulated to the members be granted to Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the period ending 31st day of March 1961 in respect of Demands Nos. 40, 2, 32 and 45."

The motion was adopted.

(As directed by the Speaker, the motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the House, are reproduced below.)

Demand No. 40-Community Development.

63-*B. Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works.*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,99,07,000 he granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1961, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works'."

Demand No. 2 - Land Revenue

7. *Land Revenue*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,87,03,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1961, in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

Demand No. 32—Famine

54 . *Famine*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,47,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1961, in respect of 'Famine'."

Demand No. 45—Compensation to Zamindars.

65 *Payment of Compensation to landholders, etc., on the abolition of Zamindari System.*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,12,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1961, in respect of 'Payment of Compensation to landholders, etc., on the abolition of Zamindari System'."

Demand No. 27—Industries including Sericulture and Capital Outlay on Industrial Development-

43. *Industries and Supplies and 43-A. Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.*

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA (Minister for Revenue).—Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Mysore, I beg to move :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,94,08,000 be granted to the Government to defray the

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charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1961, in respect of 'Industries and Supplies and Capital Outlay on Industrial Development'."

MR. SPEAKER.—Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,94,08,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1961, in respect of 'Industries and Supplies and Capital Outlay on Industrial Development'."

I would like to inform the Hon'ble Members that not only Demand No. 27 but other Demands are also before them, *i. e.*, 49, 28, 19, 44, 7, 54, 52, 18, 38, 57, 58, 1, 3, 4, 6, 7A, 8, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 55 and 56. Hon'ble Members may speak on these Demands also.

The House now rises and will meet after half an hour.

The House adjourned for recess at Ten Minutes past Three of the Clock and re-assembled at Forty Minutes past Three of the Clock.

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

*Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA (Nanjangud).—Mr. Speaker, I am speaking mostly on Industries and Capital Outlay on Industrial Development leaving it to my other colleague to taluk on other matters.

It will be seen from the budget figures that the Capital Outlay on Industrial Development as on 31st March 1959 was of the order of Rs. 1801.52 lakhs and it will be 2030.7 lakhs at the end of 1960-61. It is progressively on the increase from year to year. It will be a very pertinent question to ask as to what is the net return on our capital outlay on industrial development during the last few years. Often the Chief Minister has been giving certain figures saying that some industries are paying and some industries are not paying. It is necessary to have an overall picture of the result of the working of our industrial concerns. Out of the total outlay on industrial development of the order of 2,030,07 lakhs, I would like to know how much is borrowed capital. I am asking this for the simple reason that we should be certain atleast that the interest we are paying on borrowed capital is realised out of these industries. We seem to be getting into a mood of complacency about our industries and to trade on our past glory. It was true that at a time when other States in India were lagging behind, we were on the vanguard of progress. The point is, if some of our industries are succeeding well, how well they would have fared if they had been under the management of the private sector. That is a thing that will give us a correct and accurate picture of the performance of our industries. I should like on this occasion to repeat my complaint to the Government that there is callousness. Inspite of my request half a dozen times to place before this House a complete report of the progress of the working of indurtries together with the results of the working of the State Undertakings so that the members might have some facts on which they could base their observations, the Government have not cared to do so. Repeatedly, no such reports are being placed before this House. In the Finance Minister's speech found in annexure 7, he gives certain achievements of certain departments. It is very significant that page 34 of the Finance Minister's speech does not contain any reference to any achievement of targets in the department of Industries, particularly in regard to industrial development. I took objection to this manner of presentation. What was the physical target fixed and what were the results achieved? Nowhere has the target been fixed nor achievements secured been noted in the Finance Minister's speech. Of course there is a book indicating brief

reports of the several departments but even that publication does not contain details of the work done by the State Undertakings. In this connection I would like to invite the attention of the Government to the V. K. Krishna Menon Committee which was recently set up by the Government of India. That committee suggested that there should be scope for the legislature to debate on the annual report of several public sector undertakings. I know that the Government of India have not passed orders. Long before this, I raised a point on the floor of this House that such reports should be debated. I know that some objection will be taken on behalf of the Government that they cannot publish in detail the reports of the several undertakings. I cannot accept that, for the reason that there is nothing confidential or secretive about the working results of several industrial undertakings because it is all ratepayers, money. Nobody wants you to give several technical details. What the public wants is the actual results and a brief report on each Industry.

There is another very important point that I wish to stress in this connection and that is the question of accountability of the Government to the public and the l e g i s l a t u r e in the matter of the results of the working of industrial concerns. I would even go to the length of suggesting that n the analogy of the P u b l i c Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee, the time has come when, having regard to the importance of industrial development in the State, a committee of this legislature should be constituted to go into the working of these undertakings and examine from year to year the results of working of all the industrial concerns. Further, that committee has got to make a report to this Hon'ble House so that it can be discussed threadbare on the floor of this House. I know that those reports cannot be sufficiently lengthy but the question of accountability of the Government to the public and the legislature has to be recognised by the Government. I know that many of the Government reports sin in the direction of indoor reception. They are very concise and brief making an ordinary man difficult to understand the way in which our industrial undertakings are progressing. There must be a meaning between a lengthy report and a short report. What is more material is that the legislature and the man in the streets should know what exactly is happening with reference to each industry. This is one point which I want the Government should bear in mind at the time the Chief Minister gives his reply. I want a specific answer. It is unfortunate that most of the points that are raised on the floor of this House go without answer by the concerned minister.

In this connection I should select the Kolar Gold Fields for my comments. Answering one of the questions recently the Chief Minister said that the return from the Gold Mines worked out to 5 to 6½ per cent. Eversince these Gold Mines undertakings were taken over by the Government on 29th November 1956, there has not been a single report placed before this House or before the public. On the day when they took over, the rate of gold was Rs. 92 per tola and today it is Rs. 133 per tola. So, I presume that they should be making a good profit. There is a report placed before this House about the K.G.F. and in that report there is no statement as to what exactly is the net profit that has accrued. Why I am saying this is when they took over this company and compensation had to be given it was a matter of prestige for the Government to say that we can manage these things in a much better manner than other people. I should like to know the financial results. On page 63 of the report it is stated that there is a net surplus of 2.61 lakhs. But for the wage award it should have been a little over 10 lakhs. That is what is stated. But the real point is what is the investment on this company including the compensation that is given, what is the net return, how much percentage does that work out? This is a nationalised industry and we must prove that inspite of nationalisation, the buyer gets his adequate return for the funds invested by the Government.

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In some other connection the Chief Minister is stated to have said that the Government is thihking of converting this K.G.F. Undertaking into a corporation. This idea of corporation is so hazy and unsettled that no one knows what it is. I do not know whether the idea of the Government is to have it as a private enterprise or a departmental affair as it is at present. But the .main point which I should like to make out is that the mines should be made to pay some money which is reasonable. I know the excuse which the Government will put forward. They will say that we are dealing with low grade ore and we cannot expect much profit. I do not know why the Government is standing on dignity and prestige in this regard. If it is a case of not getting the expected returns, you may say that we are getting some interest but that is not enough. We must have some remunerative investment so that the resources of the State may be profitably utilised. That is the one point which I want to make about the K.G.F.

4 P.M.

Coming to Hatti Gold Mines, I do not know if the Government is thinking of nationalising these Hatti Gold Mines. On a previous occasion I referred to the fact that Government have given them Rs. 17 lakhs; I see from the Budget figures that during the last three years, more than Rs. 50 lakhs have been given to them in the shape of loan. There are two of our officers and probably the Chief Minister is also Chairman of Hatti Gold Mines. Two of our Officers are on the management. Speaking of this particular mine, I must say it has been continuously losing. One significant fact which I wish to bring to the notice of the Hon'ble House is that this amount which is loaned to the Hutti Gold Mines is not appropriated in accounts. This is a matter for which I want an explanation from the Government. On page 545 in Appendix A to Budget Estimates of Expenditure, Rs. 31 lakhs have been shown as advance for 1958-59; Rs. 18,30,400 for 1959-60 and Rs. 19,68,000 for 1960-61; that means roughly more than Rs. 50 lakhs have been given to this concern during the last two years. They say it is subject to Central assistance. I see that the Government of India have also paid Rs. 14 lakhs. I want to know whether there is any intention on the part of the Government to nationalise Hutti Gold Mines also. Sir, they must take into account their capacity to do it. They have got John Tayler and Sons for technical advice and collaboration. One complaint that I wish to make about Hutti Gold Mines is that I see from their balance sheet that no amount is provided for compensation for lands which they have acquired for mining purposes; not even formal acquisition proceedings have been initiated till today; the management of the mines are acting in a manner which is more or less detrimental to the interest of the raiyat population round about. I had occasions to go and make enquiries locally and there is a lot of dissatisfaction among the raiyats. I do not see why a concern like this should be encouraged in this manner and why only our raiyats should be sacrificed? In any case, it is time the Government should take a decision in pursuance of the policy of nationalisation of Kolar Gold Fields and why they should not think of nationalising it also. This concern is continuously losing except in one year, that is in the year 1956 for the period ending 30th September 1956 they made a profit of Rs. 15 lakhs and beyond that, they are continuously losing. I leave it at that so far as gold is concerned.

Sir, I am surprised that the Government is not thinking of developing forest industries. I invite the attention of the Hon'ble Minister for Forests in this connection. I have always felt and in the course of my general observations on the Budget I stated that we have not sufficiently advanced in industrial development so far as Forest Development is concerned. Sir, so far as Mysore State is concerned, in the context of other progressive countries of the world, our consumption of wood is 6 cubic feet *per capita* whereas

in Scandinavia it is 17 cubic feet per capita; in Soviet Union it is 40 cubic feet and United States of America it is 60 cubic feet. Sir, I was pleased to see from the Draft Third Five Year Plan, that the Government of Mysore proposes to build 25,000 houses. It is a very ambitious programme. I wonder if the Minister for Forests agreed to include this item of programme even in the Draft Plan because it involved roughly about 50,000 tons of hard-wood species for structural materials. I want to know if the present resources of our Forests warrant such an ambitious programme under one item 'Construction of Houses'. I stated previously that we are now using all our teak for the supply of sleepers to railways at concession rates.

Sri K. F. PATIL (Minister for Forest and Transport).—Not teak. Matti, Jampa and others; it is not teak since it is very precious.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Where teak is not available, matti rafters are used. I want to ask the Hon'ble Minister for Forests what have they done to economise hardwood species. You know in the last 10 years, there is phenomenal rise in the use of good wood like teak; as you have stated, the price has gone up by 400 per cent; I will give details about structural material price index; cement has gone up by 160 per cent; steel has gone up by 173 per cent; paints by 192 per cent; whereas wood has gone up by 388 per cent; the value of wood for structural materials has gone up by roughly 400 per cent. I am asking whether the Forest Department and the Industries Department have collaborated or thought of any scheme with a view to economise the good wood species. You remember Sir, at some stage or other, I suggested the question of starting forest industries for the manufacture of items like furniture, doors, windows, bobins, etc. I do not know what action has been taken by the Government and the Department concerned. Sir, I once again suggest the use of hard-board chip-board manufacture. Sir, perhaps you are aware that by the use of these hardboard species, wood would have been utilised anywhere between 85 to 90 per cent. I see from the figures before me that the manufacture of hard-board timber has gone up by 125 times; the development has taken a gigantic shape and it is continuing to increase.

Sri K. F. PATIL.—Is it in the public sector or private sector?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—If the public sector is not enterprising enough, what can the private sector do? People do not know what exactly is the matter behind it. I will give details. You know hard-board is used in the manufacture of furniture, railway coaches, ship-building, house decoration, radio cabinets, toys and numerous other things. A first plant of this type was started in Canada as far back as 1909 and the present production has gone up to 5 million tons. Japan and Indonesia are the only countries which are having an industry of this kind. In Bombay a concern went into production nda yesterday I read from papers that in Kerala they want to open one such plant at Baliapeta. We have a chip-board at Dandeli on a miniature scale. Why should we not have it in the public sector? Whether in the matter of plywood or in the matter of soft wood, we have not been able to get maximum results. I therefore plead with all the vehemence at my command that the Department of Industries and the Forest Department should collaborate in this matter and see that regular schemes are drawn up. I do not see even in the Third Five Year Plan anything in the direction of development of forest industries except one grey coatngi plant at Coorg.

I know that you have got four saw mills, one at Shimoga, one at Karwar, and two others at some other places. After all, Mysore State should be in the forefront of development of various industries considering our forest resources; take bamboo for example. We have 450 thousand tons of bamboo available and it is a tragedy that more than 250 thousand tons have begun to flower. We have lost so much of raw

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materials which would have been very useful in the manufacture of bamboo. I do not know whether the Forest Research Laboratory which we had under the Department of Forests is now in our control and whether they have developed new techniques. We must try and negotiate with the Government of India to see that these techniques are developed. Mysore should do something new. Mysore should do something useful and record some improvement. I know that the Chief Minister and the Hon'ble Minister for Forests are very enthusiastic. But the point is, they must have a set of men who would actually stimulate greater activity. I do not blame the officers alone. We have also got to take into consideration non-official enterprise in this matter. But if the non-official enterprise is not forthcoming, I should like the Government to interfere and see that forest industries are developed, because there is a lot of money. Regarding paper, there is scope for establishing two or three mills. Sri Venkatai Gowda was saying that there are 25 thousand acres where there is good bamboo species for the manufacture of paper. But the difficulty seems to be to put on a plant in place where bamboo is found.

SRI K. F. PATIL.—In Coorg, it is all spread out.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—You set up a factory in North Coorg or some other place.

Coming to the working of the organisational pattern in Industry—this is a matter in which the full time attention of the Minister for Industries, *i.e.*, the Chief Minister, is required. You remember that on the last occasion when I made the Budget speech, I stressed on the necessity of starting an economic civil service. I do not know if that idea ever appealed to you. You were not able to make a reply in connection with many of the points I made. I hear that some kind of reorganisation has been done in the department of industries. But I can definitely say that it is a very unsatisfactory arrangement. I will come later to the details. I must say that this re-organisation is ineffective and has not served the purpose for which it is done. Even with regard to the organisation of regular economic civil service, you must at least copy the Government of India. They have got a screening committee. They will select officers, not merely from the Civil Service, but from a number of civil service institutions. They will select engineers, technical men, electrical engineers, mechanical and civil engineers, etc., and they will train them. They then go through a screening committee. After selection, a regular course of training is given to them and they are permanently absorbed in the economic civil service, and not drafted to a few months service here and a few months service there. They must be drafted to a regular economic civil service. What is happening here is—some places have been for men who are disgruntled. You have put them in the place of directors. You have put them in charge of industrial concerns. But it is a very unsatisfactory arrangement. I want you to have a regular scheme for training officers to be posted for industrial concerns. Otherwise, it is likely to be ineffective and industries will suffer. With reference to Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works and the Porcelain Factory, the Board of Directors or the Management have not made much progress and the working of these two institutions is not satisfactory.

There is one other matter which I should like to bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Chief Minister and the Cabinet. There is a new idea which is holding the field, that it is desirable that the public should be allowed to participate in the capital investment of public enterprises, *i.e.*, the Government State undertakings. As to how exactly it should be done is a matter which I leave to the Government. The Prime Minister, on the floor of the Lok Sabha, replying to a debate said that he has referred the matter to the Planning Commission. This is quite different from the joint stock company It is very difficult for any Government, however prosperous it

may be, to find all the resources for financing industries. Supposing for the purpose of improving Bhadravathi Iron Works, one crore of rupees is required, within ten days I can find that money. People are willing to give. This is an idea which is very important which should be tackled both by the industrialists and administrators. I want the Government of Mysore to think. The whole point is this. When once they have a representation and interest in these industrial undertakings, that will secure more efficient management. Then there will be no question of difficuly in getting finances. Then we can get people trained in industrial and commercial management. Then the complaint of totalitarian tendencies which are now being evidenced in some of the industries will disappear. The moment there is association of private capital and you give representation to the private people, in a limited manner, in proportion to the money they have invested, it ensures, I consider, greater security and efficiency of management, and you will have the benefit of the advice of the very people who are competent to give advice.

Sri S. D. KOTHAVALE (Chikodi).—Supposing the private capitalists are allowed to contribute capital to the public sector industries, then the private sector industries may suffer. Secondly these capitalists, who contribute to the public sector industries, may exercise some influence which it is desirable to eliminate from the public sector.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—In answer to this I would only say that the Government of India and the State Governments are freely resorting to foreign collaboration both in the matter of technical know-how and participation of equity capital. That kind of fear from our own people—we need not entertain. When we are willing to get from America, it may be 49 percent of the capital, and when we are asking them to manage the entire industry for a certain period till we know the technical know-how, why should there be any fear ?

Sri M. MALLIKARJUNASWAMY.—Where the Government of India cannot think of having foreign collaboration with foreign capital, it is in such industries, that the Government of India is following that policy.

[SRI K. PUTTASWAMY in the Chair]

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I do not quite follow.

In the years to come, India has to possess the technical know-how and it should also participate in the supply of capital goods and capital investment. I am one those people who believe that when we cannot afford to put money, it is better we attract foreign capital. I even suggested the deputation of a team of industrialists to go out to foreign countries and see whether there is any possibility of attracting foreign capital for Mysore industries. That is a matter which is important. For example, when it is a question of installing a steel plant or stainless steel plant or a ferro-alloy plant, we do not have the money. But the real point which I wish to make is, our own people will stimulate interest for the advancement of the industries.

Sri M. MALLIKARJUNASWAMY.—Mr. Mallaradhy's suggestion is opposed even to the policy statement of our Prime Minister on Industries made on 6th April 1946.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I am talking of the statement of the Prime Minister in the present session of the Lok Sabha. He is talking of a statement which is 14 years old.

Sri M. MALLIKARJUNASWAMY.—Whether it is 14 years or 14 days or another ten years hence, the policy of the Government of India is the same.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—I think the the Hon'ble Member who is speaking does not yield so readily.

Sri S. D. KOTHAVALE.—The private sector industries are clamouring for capital and they say they are not getting sufficient capital. So, if private capital is to be diverted for public sector industries, I think the private sector industries will suffer still more.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—After all, the quantum of money available in the country is the same whether it be in the public sector or private sector.

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There will be a sense of greater security among certain section of the people if they invest in Government undertakings. If you ask for capital for the Bhadravati Iron Works there will be a rush of people to invest money in it. For example, in the case of Hatti Gold Mines you might not attract the same amount of capital. We must tap even that source of capital.

Sri K. P. GADAG (Gadag).—Does the Hon'ble Member suggest joint venture of public and private enterprise ?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—There should be no objection to that and it does not conflict with our industrial policy. The whole idea is that we should not suffer for lack of funds for organising or starting or stimulating industries.

Sri K. P. GADAG.—Which will be more economical; private sector or public sector ?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—If the public sector is going to start an industry, let it do it. If the private sector is equally effective, let us not prevent it from doing it. The distinction between public sector and private sector should go in the interest of national economy. Having had an opportunity of looking into the working of a few concerns, I personally feel that the time has come when we should constitute a high power body to go and examine the working of some of the industrial concerns. We need not lull ourselves into a sense of complacency because a few industries are doing well. I think the State industries have come to a stage when there should be a scrutiny by an independent body so that they may examine and give a report to the Government in the interest of better and more efficient administration. Even the Krishna Menon Committee is very insistent that this kind of scrutiny has got to be done periodically. The whole idea is not merely to find fault but to make constructive contribution to the development of industries. There is nothing wrong in setting up such a body representiative of various interests. It is not a fault-finding committee but a fact-finding committee, that I am contemplating.

In regard to the need for stimulating industrial growth and raising production in the Mysore State, I have observed with a lot of distress that two of our major industries are not doing as well as one would expect. One is the Porcelain Factory and the other is the Bhadravati Iron Works. A striking and welcome feature of industrial trend in recent years is what is known as managerial revolution. The good managers are the people who seek to accelerate industrial growth and try to foster good relations between labour and management and between capital and labour and they make a substantial contribution to the national economy. The International Labour Organisation, a branch of which we have got here, has done much to stimulate interest in the study of business management. Several educational institutions and one or two important Universities in India have got regular courses of study in business management. One of them is the Institute of Technology at Kharagpur, one of the most notable institutes, set up by the late Dr. Ghosh. The others are the All India Institute of Management at Calcutta and the Administrative Staff College at Hyderabad. You are deputing one of our officers to the Staff College but the period of training is restricted to three months. That is not sufficient.

The National Productivity Council of which the Prime Minister is also very much enamoured has conducted courses in supervisory training, junior management, cost control, stores inventory, incentive, job evaluation, etc. This Council is the one which actually trains a number of people for several industries.

Many of the people in these industrial concerns have a tendency to squander fuel, use machines inefficiently, let materials go to scrap and waste human effort by using outmoded methods of work. The Hon'ble Prime Minister was pleased to say in one of the meetings of the All India Manufacturer's Association recently that there is a considerable waste of resources, raw

materials, plant and labour because our resources are indequately planned and poorly controlled. It should be realised that management is a vital element in the dynamics of economic growth. The Third Five Year Plan is now entering from the stage of discussion to the stage of documentation, but we in the Mysore State are very much behind schedule. You have got a draft plan, but it has never been discussed. All these controversies about public and private sector must go. In regard to management, I should like to draw the attention of Hon'ble Members to the condition that obtains today in England after nationalisation of industries. I was very happy to read a set of publications connected with nationalisation in England. The setting up of a number Boards in Mysore State has resulted in jobs for the boys and particularly for the good boys of the political party in power. In a number of cases very incompetent people who are unfit to be on several of the Boards are there on them. It must be conceded that in some cases in a democracy the Ministry is prevented from exercising its discretion and selecting competent people for several Boards. They have got their own difficulties. Even in a place like England and even in a country like the United States of America this kind of criticism is still there. We need not be ashamed of making this kind of selection. I am not trying to criticise the Congress Party only. Even in the case of Independents and P.S.P. men selection is not made on a rational basis. I am sure the entire Ministry will admit it. In a few cases there is a little more attention paid to men of their own party. If even our party were in power we would have done the same thing. This is the case everywhere. If the development of industries is the main criterion, this attitude must change and somebody must begin somewhere.

4-30 P.M.

Sir, there is a complaint in Mysore State that there is no need for domination by the civil servants. I think it is partly true, but if there are competent civil servants, why should they not be put on the Boards. These are general criticisms that are being made. It is very clear that people who have no experience, no industrial background, no administrative talent, and no experience of commerce and industry, have no right to be there on the Board. Merely on the ground that they have made sacrifices or have done political works, persons should not be put on the Boards. I expect Sri B.D. Jatti's Ministry to give a lead in this respect. Even if it means your going out of office or incurrng the displeasure of your party, in the interest of the industries you must strike a new chapter in the history of selection of members for several Boards. I am not making this plea on behalf of any individual. Even if it be in the case of the P.S.P. I would be the first man to subscribe to that view. In a progressive country like England where there are 12 Boards of a major character including the railways, there are 47 members. If you see the constitution of the Board, there are 13 Company Directors who are associated with other industries, there are 10 Engineers of various grades, 9 representatives of Trade Unions—we talk so much about labour participation, that they are owners. But in what particular industry have you given concrete shape to the concept of labour trying to own industries?—4 Civil servants, and there are Accountants and Auditors numbering 3. There are representatives of the Armed Forces because of the industries required for defensive purposes. In addition to these, there are two Advocates and Solicitors and the co-operative movement is least represented. There is also one scientist of international fame. Why I am saying all this is I have analysed the constitution of several Boards and I find that the criticism that Government appoint their own men is abundantly true. In a majority of the cases such a thing has been done and I appeal to the Chief Minister that in future constitutions all these appointments must be made on a very rational basis.

I now come to another subject. For some years past we have been stressing

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on the Government the necessity to have a detailed survey of the raw materials of the State. It is rather unsatisfactory that no ministry has taken a lead till today. I should like at least this ministry to set up the necessary staff to make a survey of the industrial raw materials available in the State and bring out brochures and handbooks. For each district there must be a survey of raw materials and brochures and handbooks in English and Kannada should be published so that persons who are prepared to invest capital and start industries can do so. Whether they start or not, let the material be ready and let books be made available. If you are thinking of drawing up the Third Five Year Plan, let there be an organised survey of the industrial resources of the State in several districts. The sooner you start the better it is in the interest of the industrial development of the State. The other idea which I want the Government to consider is planning for industries. I am one of those who is dissatisfied with the manner in which we have been planning for the last ten or twelve years. I can say without any fear of contradiction and even at the risk of displeasing the ministry that we have no plan at all for any industry and there is nobody who can look only to industries. I want to ask the Government, who is the officer that can give all his time for planning industries. It is not my intention to criticise anybody. You have stated that there is the Industrial Development Council. The Chief Minister is himself dissatisfied with the way in which it is functioning. Today we cannot find one officer who devotes his full time, and attention for planning for industries. The sooner you set up a machinery for drawing up regular plan for small-scale, medium and major industries, the better it is. I have no particular officer in view, but I leave it to the Government. If it is a question of major irrigation project, you start an Investigation Circle.

Sri T. MARIAPPA (Minister for Finance).—In the reorganised set-up we have planning as well.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I know that we have planning as well. But the point I wish to stress is that you must have a man exclusively for drawing up plans and nothing else. I know the person you are having is busy in arranging tea parties. His business should be only to draw up plans and nothing else.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We are fully alive to that.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.— I now come to Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works. The Hon'ble Chief Minister has kept this House blissfully ignorant of the true facts about forming a Corporation. In the case of a basic industry of national importance like the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works, you must at every stage take the House into confidence. It is unfortunate.....

Sri B. D. JATTi.—I expected that Sri J. B. Mallaradhya would speak on that. I shall reply to that.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.— Thank you. In this connection nobody should misunderstand if I speak frankly because I feel very much about it and the way in which we have been treated by the Government of India. The Chief Minister seems to be obsessed with the idea that for all expansion schemes we have no money. Today the expansion scheme you propose was thought of in the year 1946-47. For nearly 13 years that expansion scheme has not been taken up. It is unfortunate that the Government of India is thinking of only big places like Rourekela, Durgapur and Bhilai for manufacture of ordinary Commercial Steel and they want to give a small place to Bhadravati Iron Works. They should consider that this industry was started on a small scale in Bhadravati long before any State thought of any steel industry. Mysore did its best during the war days. We made a notable contribution in supplying ferro-silicon and we met the war requirements. Of course we have stepped up our production but why should not the Government of India permit us to manufacture ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, ferro-alloys and stainless steel? Sir, I want to know

why the Government of India should not help us in this matter. I told you today with a sense of full responsibility ; I have contacted a number of business concerns, a number of Industrialists not excluding my friend Sri Venkaji Rao. Do you think it is difficult to raise Rs. 16 crores for developing Bhadravathi Iron Works ? It is not out of a sense of fear that the present Government is thinking of converting it into a Corporation. The whole idea is that for the the expansion of Iron and Steel Works, we need not be afraid of money. There is any amount of goodwill and any amount of money available. India's requirement of special steel is of order of 30 to 50 thousand tons a year. We should not convert Bhadravathi into a Corporation merely because the Government of India gives us money. Do they give us money free ? Do they not charge 5 to 6 per cent interest ? Today Bhadravathi is making a reasonable profit. Look at the condition under which the Factory is working ? Fuel is supplied at concessional rates ; block power is given to it at concessional rates ; it is exempt from income tax. Suppose it is in the private sector. Without all these concessions, I am certain that the result of the working would not have been so good. Talking of retention price, in various other concerns, the retention price is being ploughed back to this industry. But you have appropriated all that money to the general revenues ; it has made a profit of Rs. 3 to Rs. 3½ crores during the last three years. When others plough back the profit into the industry, you have misappropriated all the money for the general revenues. We cannot make a distinction when rate-payers' money is utilised. You will have to plough back the profit to improve the industry. Then you need not go to the Government of India with a begging bowl for Rs. 15 to Rs. 16 crores.

Then we would have had certain specific funds. I understand that foreign consultants have favoured the establishment of a Centre at Rourkela for the manufacture of special and alloy steel. I think if you want the support of this Hon'ble House just as it was organised on a mass scale in connection with Sharavathi Project, you will have it; you must plead with the Government of India to see that we are allowed to manufacture these steels even if it is not converted into Corporation ; if it is converted into Corporation, all the advantages will have to go at once; they will have to pay income tax ; they will have to pay interest ; they will not be entitled to any concessions so far as power is concerned. At one stage, the Hon'ble Finance Minister told me that we will get money without any strings, without sacrificing the sovereignity of the State and so we shall convert it into a Corporation.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—The Hon'ble Chif Minister will be able to answer you. You will then appreciate the way in which we have done.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—So far as Bhadravathi is concerned, I want to say one other thing. The Government of India have spent more than Rs. 14 crores allowing private sector for developing this industry ; why should they treat us in a different manner ; this is a governmental institution ; whereas Tatas is a private concern. When they are so solicitous in the welfare of that firm for the development of this industry, why should the Mysore Government not have a proper place for the manufacture of special types of steel ? Why should they insist on converting it into a Corporation ? I raised this question and wanted to know whether it was due to the inability of the Government to find funds that they are converting it into a Corporation.

I will come to Porcelain Factory. In regard to Porcelain, the question of setting up a high-power Commission for going into the details of working is more urgent than in the case of any other industry. I had occasion to go into the details of its working. I had some hand in bringing the Porcelain Factory into some condition when I was in charge. There were many irregularities. Before I go into the details of working I want to mention one thing ; The recruitment of one welfare officer has caused a lot of unpleasantness and

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dissatisfaction among the staff. The Labour Welfare Officer is not taken from the Department of Labour. I want to know why exception is made in this case. His antecedents were not all right. He did not possess the qualifications required for the post. He is not even S. S. L. C. He has not produced any documentary evidence to show that he has qualified himself educationally to a certain standard. He misbehaved and sectional officers did not like him. He was transferred to the Government Electric Factory. Then he was brought back and appointed as Labour Welfare Officer on Rs. 200-20-400. I want to ask what justification is there to do like that in a Government industrial concern. I am asking whether regular rules of recruitment are followed. I am not going to mention his name. He may be anybody. But I want to know whether rules of recruitment have been followed in this case; If not, why not? One other thing is, there are quarters inside the Porcelain Factory. They are all intended for Factory Manager and Factory workers. Where is the place for Welfare Officer to get one of the quarters? It is nepotism which I want to put down. I request the Hon'ble Chief Minister to see that this kind of nepotism is not allowed to continue. If the man is not fit to be there and if he has come through the back-door, that kind of ruining the industry should be put an end to. With regard to the General Manager, I have helped a man during the time I was there; he was put in charge of crockery section. I can tell you in one word that he is not the man fit to be General Manager of the Porcelain Factory. I have no candidate in view. I have got in hand a report from the Technical Engineer dated 15th October 1959. He has given a final report and it makes a painful reading. It brought tears into my eyes when I read some portions of it. I understand there is a Board of Management. I know the names of persons who are in charge of it. So far as the General Manager is concerned, I may say that he is not a qualified man. He was in charge of crockery section and even when he was in charge of crockery section, his performance was not up to the mark. He was tolerated. You made him General Manager on Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,500 I want to know the criteria before you to make him General Manager. This is a concern on which you have spent nearly Rs. 2 cores. He has been confirmed in that place and so far as his performance is concerned, the target fixed is 210 tons of saleable insulators. The target fixed according to the agreement between the Company and the Government of Mysore was 210 tons of saleable insulators and not merely processed porcelain passed of as first-class without conducting the prescribed tests. This is a very serious matter. There has been misleading at every stage. The actual saleable insulators manufactured during December 1959 was 116 tons. I want this to be verified. As against this, cooked up figures of 212. 2 tons is given by the Factory. As against 116 tons of saleable insulators brought out in December 1959, the figure is shown as 212. 2 tons.

One thing I wish to say so far as the Porcelain Industry is concerned. The man who should be at the helm of affairs should be a man of very high competence. The Chief Engineer of that company brought to the notice of the Management as far back as October 1959 about tool maintenance, plant equipment to see that sufficient equipment of tools, spares, etc., required are sufficiently stocked. This work was supposed to be attended to by the workshop section. But for want of skilled workers important equipments are lying idle for several months without operators. I want to ask whether the condition there as on today the 15th April is any better, in regard to the machinery and equipment. The factory was inaugurated by the Prime Minister on 23rd February 1957. The wear and tear of the machinery from that time has been considerable. One year back in 1958, the Chif Engineer had given a list of important spares with a view to assist the Manager to procure them and keep them in stock. Unfortunately not even a single one has

been kept in the factory up till now. The factory has got a laboratory, but for want of personnel, routine tests or itemised works like testing of cement, porcelain, etc., for the manufacture of insulators are not conducted. The work of the laboratory is not satisfactory and it has got to be reorganised. I shall stop at this. I do not want to say anything more. Here is one industry which requires immmediate attention. On this thing I pressed earlier for setting up a machinery for going into the affairs of this Factory. You know that this factory is almost unique not merely for India, but for the whole of East Asia. I do not mind paying Rs. 3,000 for a man and getting him from elsewhere to train up some of our officials. I am not so partial. If Mysoreans are capable I will be the first to fight for them, but if by pursuing a policy of getting local men only is going to harm the industry, no man is too big for me. I will stop at that.

I have already referred to the cases of jobbery in the Porcelain Factory. During question hour, one of my friends brought to the notice of the Government about the Sales Officer for the Sandal Oil Factory. I am not going to mention his name. For the Sandal Oil Factory, I was shocked to find in 1960 that there should be a propaganda officer, and that there should be publicity. I am aware of some synthetic product that has come into the American market. But what exactly this officer does I do not know. Where was the need for transferring him from the ministerial cadre to the cadre of a sales officer? Here is another instance where it is a clear case of jobbery.

Sri B. D. JATTI (Chief Minister .— I think he was appointed in 1952.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I have nothing personal against any person. But has he experience.

Sri B. D. JATTI.— He has got more experience for the last eight years.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—For correcting a mistake, time should not be a barrier at all. It should not operate as an insuperable difficulty. I am only saying that in any industrial concern, I am more concerned with the effect of a jobbery of this kind. It will tell on the morale of the workers. It will create discontent and disssatifaction. Whatever rules you have adopted for the working of an industry, these have to be adopted very strictly. You say that the Public Service Commission was consulted. But what can the Public Service Commission say if the Government is bent upon appointing a person. If you put forth the proposal to the P. S. C. that such and such a person is to be appointed for such post, what can the Chairman say except approve your proposal? That is what he will do. It should not happen.

Sir, coming to small scale industries, I am sorry you say that the progress of your industrial estates is anything but satisfactory. For a State like Mysore, you should have been well in front in the progress and development of industrial estates. But it does not speak well. I want to know who is responsible for this. In the report you say that all the eight industrial estates are going to be started or function in 1961. The eight industrial etsates are to function at Mysore, Bngalore, Ramanagaram, Harihar, Mandya, Gulbarga, Belgaum and Hubil by 60-61. We are coming to the end of the Second Five Year Plan. These industrial estates were expected to be started in the first year. I want to know what exactly is the point in delaying the starting and the functioning of the industrial estates? In this context, I whish to draw the attention of the Chief Minister to what is being achieved in the adjoining State of Madras. I do not wish to draw inferences to compare and contrast. It will not be very complementary to us. There are 97 factories over a total area of 2,57,128 square feet, and over a thousand workers are employed. The annual turnover in the Guindy Institute is one and a half crore of rupees, resulting in a foreign exchange savings of 50 lakhs. I wish to repeat and it bears repetition. The Madras Guindy Institute has got 97 factories spread over an area of 2,57,128 square feet for one thousand workers with an annual turnover of one and a half crore of rupees resulting in foreign exchange savings of 50 lakhs. Against this

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please look at the picture of Mysore. I do not want this to happen. I want to know who is in charge—the Director of Industries or the Small Scale Industries Director.

5-00 P.M.

Previously I have indicated that in respect of major industries you must have a full-time Director and a small Board of Management. In regard to these boards of management we must make a distinction between functional bords and policy-making boards. Your Board of Management of industrial concerns is a conglomeration of both. I have no particular complaint against anybody.

I believe you want to set up a Small-scale Industries Corporation. What is holding it up? Is it because of personnel? This corporation is intended to stimulate the starting of Industrial Estates and small-scale factories and to see that the products of these industries get a ready market. Why do you delay the setting up of this corporation? Except for personnel nothing must be coming in the way. In this connection, I invite the attention of the House to the report of the five-men delegation of Japan which toured our country recently. They made a few recommendations. I want to know whether the Government of Mysore have got a copy of that report. In regard to these small-scale industries, the policy should be one of guidance and encouragement rather than one of protection and fostering. If the Mysore Government seem to think that small-scale industries means nothing but routine, traditional, outmoded and antiquated small-scale industries, I beg to differ from them. I want the Government to strike a new path and start some industries which have some value like the present-day modern industries. I have got a few details about certain industries which can be started in Mysore where there is abundance of electricity or where at least there is no scarcity of it at the present moment. Why should we not start industries to produce underground cable joints, precision cut gears, industrial gear boxes, radios and a variety of other electrical goods? Putting up half a dozen handlooms here and there, and starting mat-weaving, smithy and carpentry centres will not solve the problem. Why are our officers of the Industries Department not thinking of diversification of industries? Why don't you change the whole conception of small-scale industries? Table making, furniture making, etc. these are the industries which can be started within an investment of Rs. 5 to 10 lakhs. Why don't you change the range of industries? I want the Government of Mysore to start industrial estates in rural areas in the next batch. They should stop giving them to the people who agitate. In the present series itself I see no justification for one or two centres being given industrial estates. We must also aim at the dispersal of industries and must not concentrate them in a few places only. Now, you are concentrating them in Rajajinagar. That will be a centre of trouble for the Government tomorrow. If something goes wrong, there will be a conflagration. Even in the rural areas you must spread them over. I do not see why every district should not have the chance of having these industrial estates. Wherever there is raw material, labour, water and power available, you must start them. As it is now, the Government cannot justify why they select a particular place. If these facts and figures are there, it can be done in an objective manner without favouring any person.

As I said earlier, every effort should be made by the present Government to attract foreign capital. In the bureaucratic set up there were occasions when the Government took the initiative in deputing a few industrialists and officers to foreign countries to explore the possibilities of foreign collaboration, starting of new industries and all that. I want to know why that wholesome system has been discontinued. I know that in a number of cases foreigners are ready to invest capital provided the terms are known, a sense of security is installed in them and there is a reasona-

ble guarantee that over a particular period the conditions guaranteed will prevail.

In regard to Rural Industrialisation, it is unfortunate that the scheme which was started in the name of that great man, Sir M. Visveswaraiah, is to be given up. Tall claims have been made under this scheme and today you have turned them into nothing more than training centres. I had pleaded with Government that every one of these centres should be a production-cum-training centre. Under the Rural Industrialisation Programme, the scheme of training is of a development nature and a provision of about Rs. 20 lakhs has been made in the budget. It is unfortunate that you have given up this scheme which was visualised in 1947. Is there no alternative scheme? Even the Government of India was interested in it. We all pay lip sympathy and lip admiration to this great man. I want to know whether the scheme could not have been improved. You have converted a few of them into training centres. Is that all that was expected out of the Rural Industrialisation Scheme? Is that the end that he contemplated? Why has this scheme been given up and no substitue scheme has been thought of? I do not want to make any more comments on it. I am very sorry to say that that is not the only thing that could have been done.

Sri M. MALLIKARJUNASWAMY.—The magnitude of our problems is such that we have not got sufficient money to tackle them. Where is the money for all that?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Money in the Indian Republic is not in short supply for any useful scheme. Unless the employment potential of this country is raised through the medium of small-scale industries, there is no hope. The major industries may be supplying the needs of a few limited areas, but if you want to be relieved from the demon of unemployment and scare it away from the country, the only hope lies in your increasing the number of small-scale industries and spreading them throughout the length and breadth of this country. There are no opinions on this question. My friend two need not be worried about money. I will give money. If you start industries and if you do not have money, I will find it.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Sri M. MALLIKARJUNASWAMY.—There is inflationary tendency in the country and unless we bring in fiscal measures to augment our exchequer, it is not possible to check it.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, I will take my friend Sri M. Mallikarjunawamy seriously. I bow to his bubbling enthusiasm but sometimes I am afraid that his sense of discretion.—

Sri M. MALLIKARJUNASWAMY.—I am a Master Degree holder in economics. I am a student of Industrial Finance.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, may I plead guilty to the same charge? I was a student of philosophy in B. A. and economics in M. A.? I sin in the same direction.

(*Laughter.*)

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir, we want to know the time allowed to each party because this dialogue has taken away much of the time.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Out of the total time allotted for the Demand, each side will get 50 per cent.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, Sri M. Mallikarjunaswamy takes it for granted that everytime he speaks I have yielded. I have got a soft corner for him for his erudition in economics.

I want to remind the House that the importance of smallscale industries recognised not merely by the State Government but by the Government of India as abundantly evidenced in the allotment of funds in the Third Plan. As much as Rs. 5 crores have been allotted for smallscale industries. There is no question of dearth of money for stimu lating small industries.

Sir, so far as sericulture is concerned, I think the time has come when Government should consider the desirability of constituting a Board of Sericulture on the pattern of All-India Silk Board.

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My idea of forming this Board is to bring all Government silk filatures and the entire sericulture within the scope of this Board. All matters connected with sericulture both in its agricultural and industrial aspects including the waste of spun silk, must come within the purview of this Board. The advantages of this Board are that till today there is no comprehensive picture. So far as the growth of mulberry is concerned, the Government have made all efforts. As we all know, this industry is likely to benefit about 2 lakhs of families and more then 10 to 15 lakhs of people. This is a problem concerning more or less a sericulturist who owns a charakha or basins, and filatures and the intersets of all of them are not adequately guarded. There is a sense of uncertainty so far as price is concerned. It is a valuable factor and not even merchants are happy though they are the people who get most out of this industry. I do not want to go into the details. I know the Government have started a Marketing Society. With reference to facts and figures it may be doing well. There are a large number of small people who are depending upon this industry. I think it is better that Government divests itself of the responsibility and keep aloof and only tender advice and guide in all the measures which are calculated to improve the quality of silk. Today Mysore silk is not in a position to compare favourably with international standard. There is not a single factory to manufacture silk of international standard. We are in this field for over 100 years and we take pride that it is good. But I know of the fact that this cannot enter into international markets. Having regard to all these considerations from the point of view of small producers, from the point of filature, charakha, sooner we think of another machinery in the field of sericulure better it is. That is why I say that we must have a Board.

Before I close my speech I want to draw the attention of the Chief Minister and the Minister for Transport to the injustice that has been done to the Bangalore Transport Company. It is a big history and not unknown to the ministers and the present Government. Originally a sun of Rs. 14,18,000 was fixed as compensation and was raised to Rs. 15,15,000· It was taken that taxation liability may not exceed Rs. 1 lakh and odd when the company was under liquidation. When it is a question of giving compensation to foreigners like the K. G. F. company the Government give more than 100 per centof the value. But if it is our own company, the Government have been discriminatory. I have got a note which furnishes full details according to the balance sheet on 31st March 1956. The total share amount available with the State is Rs. 17 lakhs as against which the Government gave only Rs. 15 lakhs as compensation. If the realisable value was taken into account, the net value of assets would have come upto Rs. 20 lakhs· In the last six months they made enormous profits. What I would like to mention is, when the Government deal with our own people, you are not half as generous as you are with outside firms. When you deal with outsiders you try to be influenced by considerations other than justice.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—This House was a party to that.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I can never excuse those who were responsible for it. I am haunting tnose people for this tragedy. They have dispossessed the State of a good sum of Rs. one crore and they have yielded to pursuasions from unknown quarters.

In regard to Bangalore Transport I want the Chief Minister to tell the House whether he is going to reconsider the decision and do justice to this company. I have got a lot of things to say but I do not wish to take much time of the House. I am grateful to the Chair for allowing me to sit and speak because I had touch of flu.

†Sri M.C. NARASIMHAN(Kolar Gold Fields).—Sir, I did not have the opportunity to hear Sri Mallaradhya. Since I do not like to make a repeated reference to all the points already raised I would confine myself to one or two general observations with regard to the

Kolar Gold Mining Industry in particular. Unfortunately, in our State so far as the State managed industrial undertakings are concerned, I believe, Sri Mallaradhya has already referred to it; I shall refer only in brief to one thing to which we have repeatedly referred and on which we have repeatedly commented is the inadequate information available in respect of various undertakings. For this reason, the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee of the Parliament very clearly stressed the need for placing adequate information before the House in respect of the working of various industrial undertakings because of the large sums of money involved. We have also a Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee. Unfortunately, due to several reasons to which I need not refer here, we have not been able to get reports of the various industrial undertakings. At the moment we have no reports of Public Accounts Committee before us in respect of this particular matter. This is very important because the Estimates Committee in their latest report have prescribed the form of balance sheet, report, programme and evaluation report fixed in respect of Central Government Industrial undertakings. Most of the recommendations made by the Estimates Committee in this regard have been accepted by the Government of India. When that is the position, there is no valid reason why they should not come forward with such information here. The Government of Mysore prides itself as the pioneer in starting many industrial undertakings in the State sector. When that is the position, why should they not give us the balance sheet? Why should they not give us programme performance statement in respect of various undertakings past as well as future? Such a statement must be placed before this House. I will only invite the attention of the Hon'ble Members to the 23rd report of the Estimates Committee submitted to the Parliament only recently and this Committee is headed by one of our own friends, Sri H.C.Dasappa. Even some States, I know, have published balance sheets and detailed infromation in respect of some of the industrial undertakings. In Bombay, in regard to State Transport, they have given. I do not see the reason why it should be difficult to do so here, because this is a planning period and it is possible to supply to members the expenditure in respect of several undertakings. I suggest that it should be a little more elaborate and an integrated picture should be placed before this House. This criticism applies to every public investment. We are informed that in various companies under the Companies Act, 51 per cent of the shares belong to Government. If this were so, they will be required to place the balance sheet of such companies. In the case of Central Government industrial undertakings, whether there is a statutory provision or not, it is necessary in respet of all those industrial undertakings where the share of the Government is in the order of 51 per cent or round-about 50 per cent, that the Government must make arrangements to see that at least balance sheets of those concerns are given to us. The other thing is that in England in respect of State-owned industrial undertakings, there is an organisation which constantly goes into the working of such undertakings and submits well-informed reports and plans for future action. Unfortunately, we do not have such well-informed organisation, but I believe, Sir, there is an organisation known as IMRUP which looks into industrial management, research, etc. I believe the Government of Mysore took the help of this organisation for examining the Bhadravathi Iron and Steel Works. I do not know what happened to the report. Northing is heard of it. In respect of my question the Hon'ble Industries Minister previously suggested that it is not necessary to implement the suggestion made by IMRUP. My humble suggestion is that the

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help of an organisation like IMRUP, which is a specialised organsation in engineering, technical and things like that, should be taken advantage of for improving the productivity of the industry.

5-30 P.M.

It is no use our trying to rely on the Mysore or All-India Productive Council, because these councils do not exempt individual industries and do not give any suggestions. On the other hand, there is conservatism and there is hesitation, I do not know how far it is deliberate, on the part of our departments, our industrial undertakings, to utilise the technical know-how and knowledge for the purpose of improving our indsutries concerned. Even though here and there a concern might on their own initiative could take advantage of these suggestions, they do not as in the case of the Mysore Iron & Steel Works.

The promotion policy, what we call the managerial policy, is thoroughly wrong. In most of the industrial concerns, there is some yord-stick by which promotion and recruitment is made. It is absolutely necessary that there should be a yard-stick as employed in private business concerns or undertakings also. Why are we shy of taking such suggestions in order to get a better type of managerial personnel? I suggest that the needs of the industrial undertaking should be the criteria and not Government rules alone. They must be something apart. Where it is better to recognise and employ, we do not. The other aspect of the matter in general terms, I will talk about.

One is industrial pool. In the papers we have seen what is known as the industrial pool of the Central Government. But it is really a misnomer for the real industrial pool. In an industry it is understood that a person becomes an expert after acquiring sufficient knowledge only so long as he sticks to a job for a number of years. Here, the so-called industrial pool is—if a person serves in any capacity for one or two years, and then goes to some other job, he is still in the industrial pool. That is not statisfactory. If you go out, I believe, it is not possible to keed your fingers on the particular industry and to acquire sufficient knowledge. Most of the officers who have administrative contacts come into the industry, sit there for some time, use it as a training ground, experiment their intelligence and nothing more than that. In such a state of affairs we cannot expect much advance. Rapid strides in development is the important problem. This industrial pool business should be altogether different.

I will now confine my attention to one important industry and say a few words, and that is the Kolar Gold Field Undertakings. I have been associated with this particular undertaking for some time in different capacities, and so I hope that my criticism will not be misunderstood. I will mention the positive aspect and also the negative aspect of it. The positive aspect so far as this industry is concerned is that after nationalisation in 1956, the gold mining undertaking has no doubt progressed. The one apparent thing is the reduction in the cost per ton of ore smelt. This is really a very important index. Formerly, prior to the nationalisation period, it was round about 66, 67 and 68 rupees per ton. On the eve of nationalisation in 56-57, at the end of 1957 it was Rs. 64 per ton. The latest position is, it is round about Rs. 63 and may come down to Rs. 62 next year. This is a phenomenal progress. I would like to know if there is any industry in the State where the cost of production is reduced. Another peculiar factor in K.G.F. is, during this period, there was a rise in wages. In spite of it I would like to submit that the cost has been reduced. If it is reduced, it is in the main due to the efforts put forth by the workmen in this undertaking after nationalisation. Before nationalisation, it was owned by John Taylor & Company, and after nationalisation, it was

anticipated rightly by the workmen that nationalisation would lead to a considerable improvement in living standards. Also that was the incentive for the cooperation from the workmen and that is the reason for the reduction in the cost of production per ton and not due to any particular person or any other factor. It was due to the entire industry working together. I would like to concentrate my attention on this positive aspect. Well, what has happened now? Are there conditions in Kolar Gold Fields which would ensure the same rate of progress? I am sorry to say that the conditions of living are not up to the expectation of the workmen. This is a stage when we have to extend and extend very quickly. Hitherto we were in the process of taking over an industry and now we are in the process of making further expansion. I must submit that the policies pursued by the Gavernment whether in the promotion of officers or in the matter of dealing with the conditions of labour is anything but satisfactory. I know that the Chief Minister would like to point out to me that there are agreements between the workmen and the management whenever there was a dispute. I do agree that settlements have been effected. But that alone is not the thing. In fact, workmen in Kolar Gold Fields are getting less pay after nationlisation than before. It may be due a variety of factors. So for as several aspects, like housing, working conditions, improving safety, prvention of accidents, etc., are concerned, adequate attention is not being paid, or in the matter of the promotion of the officers, adequate attention is not paid. What is happening today is—in our anxiety to preserve a few Englishmen, we have lost the best technical personnel. The persons left behind are as good as anybody else. So far as the administrative talent is concerned, they are no better than the average man. I am sorry to say. I know personally that some of the Europeans are very good technically. They knew every nook and corner in the mines and were devoted to their task. We have lost such persons. We have retained persons who are absolutely not necessary and who could be replaced with ease and whose jobs could be conveniently attended by others. Unfortunately, the whole set up of the Board, the whole administrative set up is such as not to take the human factor very important now. It is a serious problem in the mining industry. Mining is a very peculiar industry and something apart from other industries. It is an industry which requires a sort of spirit of adventure, imagination and bold initiative in regard to execution of jobs and in regard to drawing up of plans of development. I am not suggesting that in other industries that is not the case but they are necessary to the maximum extent in the gold mining undertakings for the simple reason that our gold mines is the deepest in the whole world. Nowhere in the world you can find such deep mines, such technical problems and such physical conditions as in our mines. There are the South African Mines, the Soviet Mines and the Canadian Mines out of which the Canadian Mines is supposed to be the deepest. We come across certain peculiar things in solving the problems of this peculiar industry. The problems are of a difficult and complex nature. So, our administrative set up at the top level ought to be able to meet the challenge. It is a challenge for one other reason. After all, the European concern has come to an end, we took it over as a national step with all the pride of nationalism. It was the Old Mysore Ministry that took that decision. I do admit that it was a very bold measure that that Ministry took. When we have taken it over, we should accept the challenge and run it. Unfortunately, the same speed is not being maintained at the adminstrative level to accept the challenge and go ahead. I am not under-rating that there are techinical problems of very great magnitude. There is also the question of economy. One essential element in mining and especially in gold mining is the price factor on which we have no control. It is internationally controlled and we have nothing to say about it. The prices may fall at any moment. If the price falls down, the whole industry will have to be

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closed down and it will result in unemployment of 1½ lakhs of people. So, we should take very careful measures in this regard. It cannot be managed like the Mysore Iron and Steel Works where the steel price is the local price and where you can always depend upon the Government of India to give the support price or like the Coal Industry where you can always increase the price. That is not the case in this industry. We have to take measures to reduce the cost further and this industry must be prepared to meet the difficult situation, namely, the falling price at any time.

I see no reason why we should pay the technical consultants nearly Rs. 4 lakhs. For a period of 15 years prior to nationalisation it was less than Rs. 3 lakhs. We in our generosity have fixed it at Rs. 4 lakhs. The time has come when we should review the situation. Today there is not much of technical consultation. Having been associated with this industry for a fairly long time and knowing the details of mining, I am speaking with a sense of responsibility. Actually a considerable portion of consultation has ceased to be technical and has become largely administrative. I do not understand why the Government should not consult others. Recently a proposal came from England. Another technical expert also came here. I want to know what the Government is doing in this matter. If the technical consultants are to be paid Rs. 4 lakhs, I see no valid reason why we should not consult others. Knowing the consultants too well, I do feel that either the amount should be slashed down or we should dispense with their services and our Indian officers can manage the whole show with as much efficiency as is expected of them.

After all, Rs. 4 lakhs may not be big for a big Government like this. The other serious thing is about the Purchase Commission. We get most of our machinery through John Taylor & Sons in England. I know that in England they maintain a small office with one clerk. That is all the office they have there for this purpose. We are losing nearly to the tune of 20% in almost all machinery. These are days when we are thinking of manufacturing mining machinery with Soviet aid. There was an agreement between the Government of India and the Soviet Union in this behalf. So, do you mean to say that we cannot get Indian machines and do you mean to say that other firms will not come forward to supply the machinery if they are given a chance? I do not see any valid reason why this situation should continue. If you feel that John Taylor & Sons is something very big before whom we cannot say anything, that is a different matter.

Sometime back there was a pamphlet issued on the Mines Day in which it was said that if the industry is to survive, the mechanisation of mines should be accelerated. So far as mechanisation is concerned, a considerable portion of mining work is already mechanised. But if they want to mechanise underground transport, I submit that it will lead to large-scale retrenchment. In fact, the space for manoevring is very small and it will not be possible to mechanise it. I do not know what schemes they have in view. This will lead to lot of difficulty. They should be careful in this matter.

In respect of improvement of ore reserves, adequate progress has not been made. The Chief Minister was very anxious to reply that the G. S. I. is undertaking intensive plotting and survey of the Mysore Mine area. That is a long story. The progress made by G. S. I. is extremely unsatisfactory. At the moment drilling is not done below a depth of 500' and unless we do that we cannot get satisfactory results. Even for a simple thing like the repair of a machinery we take a long time. This is the slow pace in which we are trying to develop the resources hidden underneath the ground. We will come to grief sooner than later unless the Government decides on a different policy altogether. As I said, gold mining is an adventurous thing. Mysore Mines is in a very difficult position. The ore reserves are

exhausted. We have to tap the last reserve now. Very recently there was an accident in the Mines which has made it rather difficult for the mines to go on. The undertaking is thinking of temporary or permanent repair. It will be better to have permanent repair of the shaft and I hope Government will not resort to hotch-potch and meet with a crisis later on. I do not wish to go at length on this aspect. I would only say that the measures adopted by the Undertakings is not such as to face these complex and extremely difficult problems.

So far as working conditions are concerned, they are going to become worse. They are working at 145° F. and when they go underneath it is extremely difficult to work. In these circumstances the workers are carrying on with the industry but unfortunately the mangement is not responding in the same way in respect of improving their living conditions. The housing problem here is a disgraceful thing. In no industrial undertaking you hove got such a disgraceful housing.

With these words, I would conclude about this K. G. F. by saying that no money should be invested for geophysical survey. We must not purely rely on the Government of India in respect of geophysical survey. We must see that search for ore reserve is pursued with energy and with great vigour.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I would like to invite the attention of the Hon'ble member to page 66 of the Report on the Development activities in respect of K. G. F. In regard to housing they have made some claim.

Sri M.C. NARASIMHAN.—I know the position. The existing position of housing is extremely bad. What my friend refers to is a programme spread over for some years. Even if it is taken up it will not be possible to replace the old thatti houses.

Unless we take energetic and bold measures we will come to grief sooner or later. We will be in a difficult position. Already in the Mysore Mines we will have to retrench about 1,000 persons. I hope alternative employment will be provided for the retrenched personnel. Otherwise the Government must take up these mines and keep them going.

One more point is that every industrial undertaking brings in its train either satellite towns or ancillary industries. I do not know why the Gold Mines have not thought of any ancillary industries. I can understand why it was not done when this was with a private company. The Government appears to be sleeping over this question. A number of parts of the machinery can certainly be manufactured either as a small-scale industry or otherwise. I do not know the reason for not pursuing this. This is one of the biggest industries in the whole of South India and we can manufacture certain parts of mining instruments. These instruments will be useful not only here but in places like Neyeli in Madras.

In respect of gold mining there is need for greater research. I know that there is the Central Research Institute of Mines at Dhanbad. But all the personnel that are associated with the research institute is only confined to mines and have nothing to do with gold mines. In respect of gold, nobody else would be able to do. Dhanbad also happens to be situated outside Mysore State. For research in gold mines we must have very good personnel and laboratories. The Workshop should be centralised.

Lastly, coming to the Labour Department, I should like to say that there is inordinate delay in the matter of settlement of industrial disputes before the Tribunals and Labour Courts. There is also a crisis of personnel so far as these institutions are concerned. There are two Industrial Tribunals and the requirement of the statutes is that there should be a High Court Judge as Chairman. I do not know how far he will be able to dispose of the enormous work. I think a situation will arise when we will have to think of bringing in an amendment to enable the Government to appoint District Judges for the posts or we must be able to secure the services of retired High Court Judges even if need be from the neighbouring States. Secondly the

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personnel and the staff are not satisfactory. If we compare with Bombay the situation there is more efficient and the status of officers is very much higher. The condition of our labour courts is really unsatisactory. A special status ought to be conferred on the labour courts because no decision of the Industrial Tribunal or the Labour Court is questionable except by way of a writ or by way of an application under Article 136 of the Constitution to the Supreme Court. These decisions are final and so it is necessary to confer special status on these institutions.

I will come to the question of one more small thing and that is recently the Government drew up new rules to enhance the copying fees, etc. Formerly the Courts were getting the copying sheets and now it has become very costly. I am trying to convince the Finance Minister for revising his views in this regard but somehow or other he has not accepted.

The next point that I would like to take is in regard to reorganisation of Labour Department. It is high time that immediate and energetic measures are taken to reorganise this department. It is not like the department in the early days. But the conception that seemsto dominate the department is that of the early age. The volume of work they have to deal w th is 30 to 40 suits and the work is expanding rapidly. All sorts of ancillary things are getting into this department but unfortunately the expansion of staff is not adequate. Further there seems to be a sort of dissatisfaction in the department because of the integration and equation of posts. In the equation of posts one must frankly admit that there is a definite injustice done so far as old Mysore is concerned. I have brought to the notice of the previous Government this fact but somehow I am surprised to find how the well known accepted principles of integration in regard to equation of posts can be overlooked to suit the convenience of the department or individuals. It is clearly a case of *Kumbakonam* and nothing else. It is clearly not an obligation and policy enunciated in the equation of posts.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I do not know whether my friend knows that *Kumbakonam* is not in the Mysore State.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I know the reason why you do not wish to recognise it. He practises but he does not want to recognise it.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I do not wish to say that "Kumbakonam" is unparliamentary but it is not a happy word. You can use some other word.

6 P.M.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—The next point is, Sir, I am really surprised that the Government is violating its own statutory provision under Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act. It says that every award by an Industrial Tribunal should be published within one month. There is not a single award, at least for the past six months to my knowledge, which has satisfied statutory requirement. It has never been published within one month, I have represented even to the Labour Court and the Industrial Tribundal; I have made representations to the Government as it were. But it has not been possible to publish it within one month. If they cannot do the publication of the award within one month, I do not know what they will do. The Governor's Address contained a statement that minimum wages would be revised. Where it is not possible to do so within 31st March, they must bring in an amendment. It is a statutory requirement under the Central Minimum Wages Act, that you should fix it within that period. Here is the Labour Minister and here is the Government which does not want to do it. It is not capable of fulfilling a statutory requirement or bringing forward an amendment. I asked the Chief Minister the other day what are the legislative Bills that will be placed before us for consideration; in the note circulated to us, it is not included at all, even though it is mentioned in the Governor's Address. If there is no sanctity at all for Governor's Address, I wonder what a situation it has come to.

Then, there is the question of enforcement of various laws and various awards. It has been very unsatisfactory. In respect of housing in plantation, the statutory requirement is not being fulfilled. There was an Advisory Board constituted by Government nearly 2 to 3 years ago. Rightly or wrongly I am on that Committee. It refuses to meet even in spite of my protest and the Department refuses to recognise the need for convening that committee because its function is to see how far labour housing in plantation area is implemented. That is a Central Statute and that is the only Statute which requires the employers to consult the workers. Even at least for the pleasure of meeting and saying to the Chairman 'thank you', they say no.

Then lastly one more point about general administration of Labour and labour policy of the Government. Sir, I do not like to be unfair to anybody. So, I will begin with the positive aspect of this policy. By and large, Sir, the Labour Ministry or the Labour Department has not been very unfair towards labour. They have not been unfair in the constitution of tribunals or using their good offices for settlement of disputes; generally, by and large they have been trying to resolve disputes. But I cannot understand certain conflicts. That is my difficulty. (Interruption). I said that the labour Ministry has been fair just to point out that the Chief Minister and his colleagues are unfair. I am trying to bring to the notice of Chief Minister, that he, as Chairman of the Kolar Gold Mines Undertakings, has been fair. I do not deny that. But when certain disputes are being settled by the Labour Ministry either through the Commissioner of Labour or through the Labour Minister, I do not know why the police and Police Ministry takes particular pleasure in trying to disturb the harmony that might ensue. It has repeatedly happened. I have personally brought it to the notice of the Chief Minister. I do not wish to mention the names of individual undertakings. If the Labour Minister does not want to admit on the floor of this House at least he will have some occasion to refer to the Chief Minister or Minister in charge of Police Administration. There are several instances where when delicate negotiations were going on, the Police intervened and spoiled the whole atmosphere, as a result of which the parties became rigid and it was impossible to come to a settlement. The employers always tried to take advantage of the fact that they can get easily police help just for show as it were and use them against labour and try to see that settlement is not arrived at. That is the genuine reason I am placing. I am not exaggerating. Hindustan Machine Tools is supposed to have triumphed and it is supposed to be a jewel in the glorious country of Bharat. What a jewel it is? It is a poignant glory! It is a centrally-owned undertaking. The Hindustan Machine Tools Factory does not think it necessary to observe such a simple legislation as the Factories Act. There are several clauses under the Factories Act which was enacted by Parliament and this factory hardly cared to observe the Factories Act and the poor Government of Mysore is in a very difficult position. The other day, Sri Hanumanthaiya pointed out how in respect of Reserve Bank the Government of Mysore was helpless. Similarly, I believe, in respect of this also, they are helpless. I am not exaggerating even a little bit. An instance has come to my notice when Sri Hahumanthaiya was told by the Hindustan Aircraft Management that he cannot address a public meeting though he was Chief Minister without the permission of the Sanitary Board. That is the tradition set up by centrally-owned industrial undertakings. They say you should respect the agreement. But this Hindustan Machine Tools Factory has broken the solemn agreement entered into with the workmen and they have refused to recognise Labour participation scheme and the management was directly responsible for not recognising that agreement and refusing labour participation in the management. The Government of Mysore was helpless. Recently the controversy between the

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workmen and the management has been referred to the Labour Minister. I do not know what would be the outcome or finding. I do not wish to anticipate it. I would only like to sound a note of caution and that is this. I would like to request the Labour Minister that he should not allowed himself to be influenced by considerations other than what should go into a fair determination of this dispute. It should not be politically coloured; when I say that, it is a fact that the Central Government is involved. If he wants to be fair, I conceive that he has been fair on very many occasions, if he likes to preserve that reputation of being fair, he should take an impartial view of the matter and try to resolve this conflict

Mr. SPEAKER.—We are meeting tomorrow morning. I would like to know how many hours would be taken by the Government for giving reply to the debate.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, in all, we will require two hours.

Mr. SPEAKER.—In accordance with Rule 164, tomorrow as we are meeting in the morning, I will have to fix up the termination of the meeting. If the Ministers want 2 hours, then there will be one hour available for the members.

Sri K. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO.—Will the Treasury Bench Members have one hour at least tomorrow?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Tomorrow, the one hour available may be used profitably by the Congessmen. Today, I find that between two members, three hours has been taken.

Sri K. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO (Mysore City).—The P.S.P. have taken two hours and the Independents forty minutes. We should have one hour and 20 minutes.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Independents should get 45 minutes, and one member has taken 40 minutes. If the Independents want to avail themselves of their full time, I will have to cut the time allotted to the Congress Party?

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—How is it that we should be deprived of it?

Mr. SPEAKER.—What else is there? Between one hour, I will have to give chances to both. You have about 15 minutes. That is all.

Sri K. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO.—We are entitled to about 1½ hours, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—We cannot carry on like this. There is one hour available. The Congress Party may utilise 45 minutes and the Independents 15 minutes. Now the House rises to meet tomorrow at 8.30 A.M.

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The House adjourned at Fifteen Minutes past Six of the Clock to meet again at Thirty Minutes past Eight of the Clock on Saturday, the 16th April 1960.

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